PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,039.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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Date of Sailing, Saturday 5-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6595
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10899
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9503
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6899
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	28th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SEMIRAMIS	2981	A. Martinolich	19th March.
AFRICA	4506	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4506	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilader	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
TRIESTE	5008	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

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Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 4th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 8th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 25th March, calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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1st *March*, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6700	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	8194	4th May.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 850
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik.	5th Mar	16th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr.	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	..	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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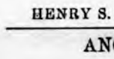

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Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
30	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
35	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Undalmed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bill of Lading are requested to make written and verbal application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

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BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9th MARCH, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th March, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MERWANJI COWASJI COOPER, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of Inheritance, Request, Gift, Sale, Mortgage, Charge, Lease, Lien, Trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any and they shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold ground with the messuages, tenements and a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mount Road, Mazgaon, without the Fort, in the registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2118 square yards be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. 2/16276, Old Survey No. 671, New Survey No. 2/3660, and the said messuage, tenements and bungalow on the said ground are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E Ward Nos. 5039—40, Street Nos. 24—26, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and the West by the property of the Vendor, Mr. Merwanji Cowasji Cooper, on the East by the Mount Road, and on the South by the property of H. H. the Aga Sultan Shah and which is at present in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendor, Mr. Merwanji Cowasji Cooper.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1907.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:

Ordinary	No.
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10' × 10" × 5") ...	1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6' × 8" × 44")	1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications)	9,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:

Indian: Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pyinkado.
Western Australia: Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland: do.
Tasmanian: do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the supplier, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pyinkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at station after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon of MONDAY, May 13th, 1907, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honeycomb pattern, Arch Baths, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TRIPAT Chandni Hill Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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WANTED.—Expert and intelligent TYPIST, for temporary employment. Rs. 80 a month; one month certain. Apply First Floor, 2, Green Street.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE is fast sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

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NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masters. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours

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"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Work, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

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CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Peons and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget," some containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 16-12; Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-5 per year Post Free.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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MARVIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies!!

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Marvin's Pills in the house as on the first sign of any irregularity by the Evidence a speedy cure can be administered. They also Cure Chronic Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Ovarian Pains, Abortion, &c. All Chemists and Stores have them in stock. Price 4 Annas Each. Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. Ahmed Haji Ismail & Co., Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Peking	Kobe
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Penglien	
	Cuzico	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Manager

Albert Buildings,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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Murree.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India,

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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M. S. NICHOLSON,
37, Hornby Road,
Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Trunks, from Rs. 26; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.
Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,
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MUSIC AND
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A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

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BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many Imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating **TONIC FOOD** for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants **NEW** vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price, Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra. Can be had of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 132, Market, Bombay.
Local Agents, Treacher & Co., Ld., Fort, BOMBAY

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	12	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Reibunder, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	12	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	16
Total	49	46	146
Total plague deaths to date	138,709		
Deaths last year	80	66	189

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 28.] [BOMBAY, *March* 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	87⅞	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	...	86	⅛	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	103⅜		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	65½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	32⅛	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence		32	un	chgd
Do. in New York	...	60½	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·29	1	
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·52	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York		4·84½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills		4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills		4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	...	4½%	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... ... 1s.3 7/16d. unchanged.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 27th instant.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...	£36,700,000 Unchanged.
Public Deposits	...	£15,000,000 Inc. £300,000
Other Deposits	...	£42,700,000 Inc. £200,000
Government Securities		£15,500,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities	...	£33,200,000 Inc. £700,000
Notes and Gold	...	£27,300,000 Dec. £200,000
The Bank's Reserve is		47 7/8 of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Dull
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	14,000
Mid-Americans	6 14÷01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11¼ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

March.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·73	5·72	5·70	5·9
——	unchgd	— 01	— 01
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·68	5·67	5·64	5·62	5·57
— 01	unchgd	unchgd	+ 02	——

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	32,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	31,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·25+10

Futures.—Month of March, 9·63 + 17
Do. do. July, 9·84 + 12
} Advanced owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement and to Bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10⅛+1/16
Futures—Month of March 10·40+09
Do. do. May 10·51+13
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship. 48½—April/May-Dunkirk-Value Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46½—May/June—Antwerp—Done Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7½ unchanged

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—April-May Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Metals—
Copper Braziers £123
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9/16

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 0

Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 19 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool £14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

Arrivals—"Moldegaard" "Moltkefels"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1ST MARCH, 1907.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—
Bank of England since 17th January '07 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th December '06 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 6th December '06 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th January '07 9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	3,62,015	.....
Other Deposits	13,01,254	.....
Sundries	20,450	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	13,636
Other Authorized Securities	.....	512
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	15,01,772	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,55,260
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	9,30,674
Bullion	.....	29,274
Balance with other Banks	.....	3,12,357
Sundries	1,927	.....
Cash	.....	20,26,386

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last one crore and twenty lakhs was again offered, of which amount 15 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1/4 2/32 and 105 lakhs in Transfers at 1/4 5/32. After the sales 5·10 lakhs extra Transfers were allotted at 1/4 3/16 and also some bills, but the telegram arrived mutilated.

The total amount sold during the week was Rs. 1,50,50,000 and the amount advertised for allotment next week has been reduced by 20 lakhs to one crore.

The mail of the 15th February brings £600,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay and £300,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	6,40,000
Bombay	... ...	"	10,40,000
Madras	... ...	"	7,60,000
	Total...	Rs.	24,40,000

The mail of the 22nd February brings £300,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta	...	Rs.	6,80,000
Bombay	... ...	"	1,80,000
Madras	... ...	"	6,40,000
	Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

The mail of the 1st March brings £90,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and £210,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	8,30,000
Bombay	... ...	"	3,40,000
Madras	... ...	"	3,30,000
	Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

Money :—

The money market is slightly easier. There are borrowers at 7½ per cent for a month. The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is advised as up Rs. 3 lakhs only.

Exchange :—

Exchange opened quieter to-day at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T and 1s. 4 7/16d. for demand Bank bills. There has been a small enquiry for remittance by the mail which has been met at current rates, and probably small amounts of wire have been placed for ready delivery at 1s. 4 1/32d. Banks are not very good sellers. The credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 m./st. but bills are scarce. But for the reduction of Rs. 20 lakhs in the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week the rate would probably have been marked 1/32 down. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 97½ ready and 97¼ for the settlement, but business has been on a very small scale. The market has been chiefly supported by slightly higher rates prevailing in Calcutta. The latter market was advised this morning as 97½ ready and 97¼ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	... 97·2
1st Settlement	... ...	... 97·8

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is unchanged and steady at 32½ ready and 32 for delivery forward in two months, the New York market also being unchanged at 69½. Locally there has been very little doing. Ready bars improved a fraction in the morning closing at 80 3/8 ex duty. Forward rates are steady as under. bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	81	4	0

EXPORTS.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week..	90,222	81,286	+8,936
Receipts from 1st October to 28th Feb..	1,431,822	1,570,593	—138,771
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	44,802	23,998	+20,804
China	33,899	10,361	+13,538
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	78,691	44,359	+34,332
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Feb...	476,534	422,182	+54,352
Europe	11,244	7,359	+3,885
China	273,612	210,974	+62,638
Japan	24,483	14,019	+10,469
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	785,878	654,534	+131,344
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	17,606	7,587	+10,019
China	10,215	21,431	—11,216
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 3,359 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,849 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	9,992	203,180	333,955
Central India ...	6,527	43,072	61,141
Barsee and Nugger ...	8,073	106,492	77,213
Berars...	14,070	311,315	368,941
Central Provinces ...	17,631	204,734	236,714
Total Gomras...	56,293	868,793	1,077,864
Dhollera	7,393	81,789	58,885
Broach	14,828	40,525	25,734
Compta and Dharwar.	1,053	15,849	15,156
Westerns	63	6,292	3,696
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	7,502	363,230	269,314
Bengals, Rajputana...	2,583	31,199	15,986
Sind	116	10,697	24,836
Persian	77	1,007	1,054
American	139	11,200	8,297
Egyptian	123	6 88	721
Other Sorts	nil	573	1,216
Totals...	90,222	1,431,822	1,570,593

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American markets were closed at the end of last week and so far as these markets are concerned our report this week deals only with the four days during which they have been open. During this period there has been a steady rise in prices possibly owing to settlements for the month just closed though various other causes are given for the advance. Liverpool has supported the American Markets in the late rise. Looking into the figures to hand this week, it is difficult to understand the present steady state of the Markets at Home. The visible supply figures are exactly the same as they were on the 2nd February, viz : 4,890,000 bales, whereas last year and the year before, the *decrease* in the visible supply for the same period was 210,000 bales and 360,000 bales respectively. The amount brought into sight is 10,850,000 bales, against 8,550,000 bales in 1906 and 9,470,000 bales in 1905.

The following table shows the position of the Home markets last week and this week.

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·97	6·14	+·17
Arrivals Feb.-March...	5·61	5·73	+·12
Do. May-June ...	5·58	5·69	+·11
NEW YORK.			
Spots ...	11·00	11·25	+·25
Futures March ...	9·20	9·63	+·43
Do. July ...	9·51	9·84	+·33
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot ...	10 7/16	10⅝	+1/16
Futures March ...	10·11	10·40	+·29
Do. July...	10·23	10·51	+·28

The local market has been quiet but steady during the week, the steadiness being due to the advance in the Home markets rather than to any improvement in the general demand either for export or by local mills. There has been little change in prices except for Bengals and Westerns which are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 higher, other descriptions being Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. For Westerns there has been a steady enquiry from one or two export houses, and a fair business has been reported. In Bengals also business has been done for March and April and Broach for the same delivery has found a few buyers. Other descriptions are more or less neglected. Ready cotton has been difficult to move though there are free sellers. Exporters have been buying quietly for prompt shipment, chiefly high grade Oomras and Broach, while Mills are only taking small lots against their immediate requirements. Extra stapled lots, which are scarce, are fetching full prices.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	251/2	March
Good "	241/42	do.
Fine " Nagpur Kamptí ...	218/19	do.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon ...	208	do
Fine " Khanggaum Akola ...	199	do.
Fine " Amraoti	200	do.
Fine " Muttia	184	do.
F. G. " Khandeish ...	180/81	do.
Fine " Khandeish	185	do.
Fine " Bengals	174	do.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	164/65	do.
Good Westerns	225/26	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	241/2	do.

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	9,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·76	5·75	5·74	5·72	5·73
+ 04	+ 05	+ 05	+ 04	+ 05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·63	5·56	5·51	5·60	New position.
+ 04				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during last week.

Cotton	90,222	bales.
Wheat	24,884	cwts
Linseed	69,553	"
Rapeseed	25,081	"
Gingellyseed	139,207	"
Poppyseed	78	"
Groundnuts	25,467	"
Castorseed	35,165	"
Rice...	109,285	"
Myrabollams	30,778	"
Cottonseed	188,607	"
Mowraseed	26	"
Gram	34,549	"
Joowar...	13,364	"
Maize	104	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Since our report last week the market has been easier and prices have declined 2 to 3 annas per cwt. There has been a fair demand from exporters and a moderate amount of business in ready has been put through. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 7 3 6	B. T.
May ...	... ...	Rs. 7 7 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has been quiet with only a small demand from shippers, and we quote at the close as under :—

Brown Delhi Apl.-May ...	Rs.	7 5 0	
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs.	8 1 0	B. T.
Yellow Gujerat May-June ...	Rs.	8 3 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

During the week the market for white qualities has declined more than Rs. 2 per candy, and only a small business is reported. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	53	8 0
" 75 do.	... "	52	0 0
" 50 do.	... "	50	8 0
Black Delhi Beawar	... "	50	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	43	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	55	8 0

CASTORSEED :—

Market steady. Ready Rs. 36/8 April-May Rs. 35.

COTTONSEED :—

Market steady at Rs. 20/8/ with business doing.

POPPYSEED :—

Ready is scarce. Arrivals small. New Crop Easier at Rs. 8-3-6 for April-May.

Groundnuts :—

Market has declined during the week to Rs. 438 at which rate it closes steady.

Wheat :—

Nothing doing by exporters or Mills. Natives are buying white Delhi at Rs. 4-7-6 Market quiet.

LOCAL YARNS :—

The market is quiet. A few resales have been reported during the week, but there is little or no enquiry by shippers owing to the large stocks lying at Shanghai and Hong Kong. An improvement was anticipated at the opening of the Chinese New Year, but nothing special has so far been reported. The money market both here and in China is tight.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods :—

The market is much on the same level as last week. The demand is very slack owing to the Moharrum and Holi holidays. Prices are unchanged.

Grey Goods :—

Owing to the holidays here the demand has been practically nil since last week. Prices are unchanged, but there is a possibility of an improvement after the Holi holidays.

Prints and Dyed Goods :—

The market continues steady. In Prints, white grounds are selling to some extent, but prices do not improve owing to stocks in all hands. 28 yards para reds are much in demand but there is a scarcity of these goods in the market. There is a fair business doing in white Fancies due to a good demand on one hand, and the prohibitive prices quoted for them on the other.

Turkey Red Plain Goods :—

The demand remains unchanged owing to the holidays. Some business has been done, but at very high prices. The Home market is very firm.

Turkey Red Printed Goods :—

The tendency of the market generally is steady but for Prints in 25 yards there has been no demand, and there is a large quantity of these unsold.

Dhooties :—

Owing to holidays the demand remains the same as last week. The Home market is in a very strong position. Orders from here cannot be placed except at a big advance, and consequently no business has been done.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metals :—

The market has been closed during the last few days on account of the Holi holidays, and little or nothing has been done in either metal. Prices, however, remain firm, and should the demand improve after the holidays there may be an advance in rates as supplies are limited.

COALS.

We have no improvement to report in the position of this market and sales of a retail character have been made at our quotations. For the second half of this year sellers of Bengal are inclined to do business at reduced prices which, however, so far, have not tempted buyers : We quote :

		Rs.	per	ton
Dawson's West Hartley	...	17/5	"	"
Yorkshire ...	...	17	"	"
Watson's Hartley	...	17	"	"
Cardiff ...	...	22	"	"
Desherghur Bengal	...	16	"	"
Lawries Desherghur	...	16	"	"
Seebpore ...	...	15/8	"	"
Heilgers Anthracite	...	15/8	"	"

SHARES.

The market is quiet and Mill shares have declined more or less in prices during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,372½. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 3 premium per shares. In Mill Companies Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,910. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,500. Currimbhais at Rs. 1,140. Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,035. Crescents are quiet at Rs. 106½. Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 525. Empress have declined to Rs. 480. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 575. Davids have ruled from Rs. 400 to Rs. 407 1/2 and have closed at the latter rate. Jamsheds have ruled at and about Rs. 180. Kohinoors after touching Rs. 785 have closed at Rs. 760. At the close Manekji Petits declined to Rs. 34,000 for March delivery and have closed at Rs. 3420. Morari Goculdas are weak at Rs. 2,675. Sholapurs at Rs. 3650. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 590. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 525. Indian Cotton at Rs. 136½. In miscellaneous list Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 8,825. Bombay flours have changed hands at Rs. 8,901. Delhi Flours at 167. Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld, ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 260 to 262 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 265. Treachers are steady at Rs. 560. Caretral India Mining Coy., shares were reported to have jumped up to Rs. 6507 and Sheriraj Syndicate Ld,, to Rs. 62. In Railway companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs, 475. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 550. Amritsar Patty at Rs. 104½. The rest are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The Freight Market is steady but demand for space is quiet, and at the moment there is but small enquiry except at rates which the owners will not accept. A steamer is reported fixed at Home for March leading at 16 shillings p. p.

CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Crop reports for the week ending February 23rd show that standing crops have been damaged by the recent rain and cloudy weather in parts of Behar, Chota Nagpur the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces. But in general they are good to excellent, and spring crops are ripening, and harvesting is in progress in many places.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEARD—Feb. 6, at Old Park Farm, Enfield, the wife of C. A Wales Beard, of a daughter.
FORSTER—Feb. 4, at Hilton, Sidmouth, the wife of Capt. D. Forster, R. E, of a daughter.
LOCKITT—Feb. 11, at Sylvanhae, Kendall Road, Beckenham, the wife of Stanley Valentine Lockitt, of a son.
PURCHASE—Feb. 10, at 20 Chester Terrace, N. W., the wife of E. Keynes Purchase, of a son.
TALBOT—Feb 11, at 10 Great George Street, Westminster, the wife of John Edward Talbot, of a son.

MARRIAGES

BASSETT—SWANSTON—Feb. 7, at Holy Trinity Church, Millbrook, Southampton, Robert Cecil Bassett, of Millbrook, to Frances, daughter of Major-Gen. Swanston.
BID ULPH—FORBES Jan. 26, at the English Church, Nicosia, Cyprus, Lewis, son of General Sir Robert Biddulph, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Forbes.
BRIGHT—BATTEN—Feb. 6, at Abbots Leigh, near Bristol, Capt. H. Bright, The Buffs, to Frances Eva Cary, daughter of Col. Cary Batten.
CASTOR—HANHART—Feb. 9, at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, Lt.-Col. Richard Henderson Castor, Indian Medical Service, son of the late Capt. John Marion Castor, to Enid Mary, daughter of Nicholas Hanhart, LL.B., I.C.C.
DUNCAN—SINCLAIR—Feb. 7, at the Church of the Annunciation, Portman Square, Capt. Horace A. Duncan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Euphemia Helen, daughter of Alex. C. H. Sinclair.
FIELD MATTHEWS—Feb. 7, at St. Mark's Church, Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. and Comdr. H. G. D. Field, R.N., his Majesty's ships Leven, to Kathleen Muriel, daughter of W. Macdonald Matthews.
PHELPS—SMITH—Feb. 7, at the Old Meeting Church, Bristol Road, Birmingham, Alyer Mabel Peyton Phelps (the Sherwood Foresters), son of Lieut.-Gen. Phelps, to Dorothy Heath daughter of Sir James Smith.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—Feb. 8, at Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Aitken, late of the West York Rifle.
FINCH—Feb. 9, at 35 Windsor Road, Ealing, Capt. Edward Hugh Franklyn Finch, late East Lancashire Regt., aged 47.
HALE—Feb. 8, Col. Thomas Hale, formerly of H. M. 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), and commanding the 6th and 7th batts. Lancashire Fusiliers Militia.
HALKETT—Feb 8, at Lahill, Exeter, Col. Charles Harland Craigie Halkett, late Royal Eng., aged 87.
PLOWDEN—February 22, in London, Tom Bliss, Senior Partner in the firm of E. Plomer & Co, Lahore and Simla. (By cable.)
RAVENHILL—Feb. 6, at Wynberg, South Africa, Lieut.-Col. E. R. Ravenhill D. S.O., commanding 1st batt. The Buffs, aged 57.
SLADEN—Feb. 10, at Rhydoldog, Rhayader, Major [illegible] Sladen late Royal Art., J.P., D.L., county Radnor, aged 83.
WHELDON—Dec. 31, at Taiton, Lower Burma, Henry Ellis Roe (Harry) aged 27 years, only son of the late Mr. C. A. Wheldon, Assistant Collector of Customs, Rangoon, and Mrs. Wheldon, Bangalore.
WYLLIE—Feb. 6, at 11 Southwick Street, Cambridge Square, Francis Robert Shaw, son of the late General Sir William Wyllie G.C.B., and late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BALIWALA.—February 19, at his residence, Gilder Lane, Tardeo, Jamsetjee Byramjee Baliwala, aged 37, for many years Manager of W. H. Thorne and Co., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOCH.—February, at Kanyhatti, the wife of F. G. Loch, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEINOGLOU—SHAPCOTT.—February 23, at the Greek Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Fr. Haralcos, D. Beinoglou to Dorothy Bapu, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shapcott.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h. 44m., High water 0·37m., 0·51a. Low water, 6·44m., 6·40a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races,
Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus.
B. V. A. Camp. Inspection, Mahaluxmi, 4-30 p.m.
Byculla Club, half-yearly general meeting, 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water 1·7m., 1·31a.; Low water, 7·14m., 7·14a.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—Sardar Balasaheb Dadasaheb, Chief of Kurundwad, attended by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and has put up in a bungalow at Warden Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia per S.S. "Armand Behuc" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on the 3rd Instant instead of the 2nd Instant as previously notified Parcel mail for French-China Netherlands, India and Japan close at 5-30 p.m. on the 2nd Inst.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Overture ...	Le Cheval de Bronze ... Auber
Selection ...	Blue-Bell in Fairyland ... Slaughter
Valse ...	Sorma ... Grossmann
Selection ...	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Reminiscences of Tosti ...	Pounder
Selection ...	Song-Land ... Hutchison

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Under the Double Eagle ... Wagner
Overture ...	Masaniello ... Auber
Characteristic Pelee ...	The Mill in the black forest. Ellenberg
Selection ...	The Country Girl ... Caryll
Valse ...	Nuages Roses ... Birger
Selection ...	The Gaiety Girl ... S Jones
Cake Walk ...	Hiawatha ... Nell Morse

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co's., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March ...	Amazonen ... Yan Blon
Overture ...	Norma ... Belline
Valse ...	Lustige Brider ... Vallstedt
Selection ...	Bird and the Girl ... Caryll
Sketch ...	Happy days in Dixie ... Bidgood
Valse ...	Less Sirenes ... Waldteufel
Born Dance ...	Coeol ... Kaps
Two Step ...	Kunia Kaffirs ... Rubens

The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March ...	La Mattchiche ... Beret Clerk
Overture ...	Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Judex ...	From More et Vital ... Geunod
Valse ...	Chuf Glatten duten ... Starke
Selection ...	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Dance-ra ...	Nell Gwyn ... German
Valse ...	Valse Blues ... Margis
Intermerry ryo...	Carallaria Rusticana by request ... Mascaqui.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES' SCHOOL, NAGPUR.—A Correspondent writes:—The Saint Francis de Sales' School under the able management of the 'good' Rev. Father E. F. Coppel, has had exceptionally good

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON ..... WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD. ...

The only manufacturers of Pure Wool Goods in the Punjab.

NOTE

The Address

DHARIWAL ..... PUNJAB. .....

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The only address for " Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials " !

Before you order your clothes for he coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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is earnestly solicited. We do not wish our visitors to feel that an inspection involves the obligation of purchasing. We deem it a privilege to show our publications, which comprehend all branches of Art—Sacred, Historical, Landscapes, Battle pictures, and Fancy Subjects; the Old Masters as well as Modern Painters. It would be a pleasure for us to have

OUR SHOW-ROOM

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STOVE DEPOT.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify as their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to

THE SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,

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WE have so many different Shapes and Shades and Makes, and so many Prices from the very lowest. And again, we can match any shade of dress material from our Stock of Straws, and there is one Shape that will first suit your face. The old days when you had to make your face suit the shape are over so far as we are concerned.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,

Dressmakers and Milliners,

Colaba Causeway, (A few doors from Apollo Bunder) BOMBAY

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

A CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only will be held in the TOWN HALL, on March 4th, at 9-30 P.M., under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. Subscriptions and application for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to THE HON. SECRETARY, Professor O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College.

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List of references and particulars post free on application to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Blue Bell." and "H. T."—Thanks for your letters of yesterday's date. We are glad you concur.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

THE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

It was with great satisfaction that we were able to record, a few weeks since, the intended reorganisation of the Forest Department by the Indian Government. The conservation of the immense forests under State control is a work of such extreme importance to the country and the hardships undergone by those employed in the task so real that it was indeed high time to increase the cadre and raise the prospects of the service. The department is only about forty years old, but its importance must not be judged of by its age. During the rule of the East India Company the value of Indian teak was fully recognised by the authorities. Much of it was used for the building of merchantmen at Bombay and more was exported to England for the use of the King's Navy. Still the teak forests were not reserved for the State and they, together with the other forests which overspread the country, were being rapidly denuded of trees by wasteful nomad tribes, private merchants and the general population. Accordingly, during the first half of the nineteenth century several separate attempts were made in different parts of India (e.g. Madras, Bombay, Burma) to check the destruction of forests. Owing however to the private proprietary rights which had been out of carelessness allowed to grow up these efforts met with a most determined opposition. This was probably the chief reason for the delay of the Government in taking up the forest question systematically. The year 1847 is an important date as regards the forests of the West of India, for the first Conservator of the Bombay Presidency forests was appointed in the person of Dr. Gibson of the Indian Medical Service. When, a few years later, the second Burmese War gave new and valuable forest tracts to the empire, all wood and waste lands were declared to be State property and rough Forest rules were drawn up. Lord Dalhousie, ever vigilant over the interests of the State and the country as a whole saw to it that the teak was regarded henceforth as a royal tree and at the cost of much opposition from the mercantile community the system of lax mercantile leases of forest tracts and teak trees was very considerably restricted. Simultaneously an attempt was being made in Madras to check the wasteful practice indulged in by the nomad tribes of shifting cultivation on hill clearances. The enormous waste entailed by the existence of several millions upon forest land which they first burned and after the growth of at the most two crops passed on to repeat the process elsewhere can hardly be estimated in figures. To some extent this practice, so hard to stamp out, still survives, but the forest officers of recent years have been empowered to deal with the abuse in a more summary manner than of yore. While efforts at forest conservation were being simultaneously made some fifty years ago in Madras, Bombay and Burma, forest administration was also being introduced on a small scale in the Northern and Central Provinces. But these provincial efforts required to be co-ordinated and the matter was vigorously taken up not many years after the Crown had assumed the sovereignty over India.

An expert Committee having been appointed to consider the question in all its bearings, the Government was urgently pressed to undertake the conservation of Indian forests on a large scale and in consequence a Forest Department was established as a branch of the Public Works, in 1864. Dr. Brandis, a botanist, who had already done yeoman's service in connection with the Burmese forests, became the first Inspector-General. At first the department was recruited for the most part from Military Officers who showed any aptitude for the work. Men with a taste for zoology, botany and sport made, as a rule, quite efficient forest officers, but as the work of the department extended the advisability of securing men with special training began to be apparent. The army must receive due credit for having supplied men for almost all the Indian services in their infancy, but as each service grew up it became self-contained and specialisation was felt to be imperative. In the case of the forest department a supply of regularly trained men was forthcoming from 1869. At first probationers who had successfully passed a competitive examination underwent a two-and-a-half years training on the Continent (several of the earlier chosen officers were Germans); from 1885 to 1905 a course at Cooper's Hill was substituted and for the last two years Oxford has been the training seat. Meanwhile a School of Forestry was established in India, at Dehra Dun, for the training of subordinates, and it was this institution which was transformed last year into an Imperial Forest College with a more generous course of training and provision for scientific research in botany, sylviculture and the like. The Dehra Dun college was founded in 1878, the year that produced the first Forest Act, and the year from which we may date the really systematic conservancy of the Indian forests. There are now certain well defined classes of forests each with a separate body of regulations, and an army of official guardians. The three main classes into which they may be divided are the Reserved, the Protected and the Unclassed, as to the respective attributes of which we are deterred from speaking from lack of space. The reserved tracts are of course the most valuable and produce the chief supplies of marketable timber—teak for instance, in which Burma is especially rich and which more than anything makes the state forests a productive industry. The Indian forests are certainly a great pecuniary asset, as Mr. Morley of late most emphatically admitted. Indeed there has been an increase of forest revenue to the extent of £600,000 during the last five years. There is every reason to expect further financial developments seeing that there exist some 1,500 species of trees in the Indian woodlands, some of the least known of which are eminently fitted for carpentry and only await the expansion of the wood market.

But, after all, the greatest benefit conferred by Indian forest conservancy is one of a more popular kind. The protection and extension of the forests has been of incalculable service to agriculture and has been of great assistance in time of famine. Extensive woods conduce to atmospheric moisture and greatly contribute to soil moisture. The more moist the soil, the better the water supply, and water is at least remedial in time of famine if not of absolute preventive efficacy. Thus the country in the neighbourhood of the forests should not suffer so severely from famine as those arid tracts which are far removed from wood. Further, the wood, throughout the forest areas can be used for fuel—permission is pretty generously given to do this—with the result that manure can be utilised, as it should, for agriculture. That the forest administration has been conducted eminently for the public benefit can be realised best from the citation of specific facts. In the Central Provinces, where there is periodical danger of famine 21 per cent of the total area now ranks as state forest. In the time of scarcity the people have been allowed to go and collect berries, roots and fruit for food, wood and grass for fodder and for sale, and this permission has always been much appreciated. There is no doubt that the forest officers have been able thereby to supply a very considerable measure of relief. To this should be added the fact that but for the existence of those extensive forest tracts with the consequent soil moisture the famines which have actually occurred of recent years would probably have been far more intense. The same benefits accrued to the population of the United Provinces in the famine of 1898-9, and we have no hesitation in saying that if a certain proportion of waste land in Rajputana could be sown or planted—first with shrubs and later with trees—that sadly harassed region might enter upon a period of greater prosperity and happiness.

A NAVAL MARE'S NEST.

MUCH excitement was aroused by the confident statement circulated by a news agency two days ago to the effect that Lord Charles Beresford had refused to take over the command of the Channel Fleet on the ground that the Fleet was not sufficiently strong to be capable of adequatedly fulfilling its duties. The announcement came in the heat of a dispute as to the Channel Fleet's strength, between the critics and the defenders of the Admiralty. The defenders in the case have been mainly experts of known repute, men who know Sir John Fisher and have complete trust in him, while the critics who are the anonymous writers of the ultra patriotic half-penny press. A series of articles have just been concluded in the "Times" which refuted the criticisms described against the Admiralty and gave sober praise to all the present dispositions of the Navy. Needless to say the agency's report was unquestioningly accepted by the critics, who saw all that they had said endorsed and approved by the action of the most popular of British Admirals. Lord Charles himself is in Mexico settling the affairs of his brother Lord Delaval who was recently killed in an American train accident. No confirmation could therefore be got from the Admiral himself and it was generally believed that a serious crisis had arisen in the Direction of the Navy. Lord Charles was too valuable an officer to lose, yet if his services were retained it seemed almost inevitable that Sir John Fisher would resign rather than yield to the opinions of a subordinate, however eminent. To-day the same news agency issues a remarkably strong denial of its own statement, together with an even more remarkably lame explanation. The offence lay in the fact that the first statement was so worded that it could only give the impression that it had been inspired by Lord Charles himself. The Admiral it is now admitted had nothing to do with the announcement which came "from a naval Correspondent." The statement that the Channel Fleet was to be weakened is also denied and it is now pointed out the Fleet will be far stronger than it was a few years ago, while it will be supported by the new Home Fleet lead by the "Dreadnought." The Home Fleet also when the two squadrons are acting together, will come under the command of Lord Charles Beresford.

THE LATE MR. F. R. S. WYLLIE.

THE funeral of Mr. Francis ("Frank") Wyllie took place in Kensal Green Cemetery on the Saturday before the mail left. The ceremony was meant to be, and in fact was, a strictly family funeral, and every man and woman present, it was obvious, observes our London correspondent was a true mourner; and one old Bombay Civilian present completely broke down for a brief while, when the first bars of the "Dead March in Saul" began to moan through the aisles of St. John's Church, Southwark Crescent. A man who never lost the comeliness of his radiant youth, and that graciousness of demeanour towards all who approached him, which was intuitively recognised as but the outward and visible sign of the inward and invisible grace of one of the sweetest and serenest souls ever breathed into the mortal bodies of men, "Frank Wyllie" it was evident had bound to his heart the hearts of all who had come within the charmed circle of his friendship, as with cords. And beside this love for a most lovable man, there was the pathos of his twice frustrated life: the break of his health in India and again in this country, just at the period when the highest rewards of his services both here and there were at last fairly within his grasp. He was endowed not only with the attractive qualities of disposition that distinguish his family but also with their remarkable mental abilities, shown conspicuously in every one of them by the readiness and ease with which they have adopted themselves to whatever duties they have had to undertake. To run a race well and worthily, and to fail in the effort at the moment of reaching the prize, is a tragedy which, however often it may be treated, deeply touches the heart of every man true to the pride and story of his manhood.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY.

IT is but a few days since Lord Northcote in his address opening the Commonwealth Parliament complimented the Colony on its unprecedented prosperity. And many think that her prosperity has only just begun. There were big fortunes made in the old days, but a writer in *Public Opinion* states that, in his opinion, the highest fortunes are yet to be made—the vast resources still to be exploited. The trade returns for 1906 fully bear out the writer of this article. The year was one of the most prosperous in the whole history of the various States, and imports increased by nearly six and a half millions while exports increased by over twelve and a half millions. In agricultural implements alone there was a slight falling off in imports which may mean either that there is a sufficient stock in the country, or that local manufacturers, are cutting out imported goods. But is not on one item of imports that reliance must be placed to judge of the country's prosperity. Wool, the principal export, rose in value from £19,823,000 in 1905 to £22,679,000 in 1906, while wheat and flour rose from a little over five to a little over six millions. Tin, a valuable industry, almost doubled the £765,000 exports of 1905, and nine hundred thousand pounds' worth more copper was exported. The exports are equivalent to £17 per head—a state of prosperity which few countries can show. Australia, thanks to its politics, has been sneered at by many as played out and there is a party which deliberately tries to set Canada higher in the list of our possessions, but it may be noted that in 1904-05, Canada exported goods worth £43,000,000 which increased to £51,000,000 in 1905-06, so that it is still a very long way behind Australia.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LORD SELBORNE has expressed himself strongly against the Government in the matter of Indians in the Transvaal, "The strong prejudice," he says, "which exists against any removal of existing restrictions on the residence and trading of Asiatics rests largely on the fears which are almost universally entertained of extensive Asiatic immigration, which the community feels itself powerless to control. If these fears were removed, and the people felt that they have the means of protesting themselves from Asiatic immigration on a large scale, I consider that public opinion would be much more willing to recognize the claims of those Asiatics who have settled in the country. Until that is accomplished, I see no grounds for hoping for a more favourable attitude on the part of the European community to any proposal for removing any of the disabilities of which the Asiatics now complain." Lord Selborne is still of opinion that the Ordinance was not unnecessarily harassing or in any sense degrading to those Asiatics who were lawfully resident there, and he regrets the decision of the Government.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the Amir will leave Peshawar for Dhakka on Monday next.

MR. BRANSON, Accountant General of Bengal, proceeds on long leave this Summer, when Mr Adie will officiate.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Ischia" which left Bombay for Singapore and Hongkong on the 17th February arrived at Singapore on the 28th February.

MR. R. Laidlaw, M.P., has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. and has promised a further sum of Rs 5,000, under certain conditions, in aid of the famine relief operations in Bengal.

MESSRS. KILBERN AND Co. have written a strong letter to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation on the subject of the roads in Calcutta and suggest *inter alia* that automobile traction should be encouraged.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," were:—Mr. Justice Fletcher, Major Wolfe-Murray and Lady Murray, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee and family.

SHAREHOLDERS in mines will be interested to know that pilfering by miners is a common practice. It is estimated by the mine managers at Goldfield, Nevada, that, in the course of a year, the miners steal gold bearing ore to the value of nearly £600,000.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Bill to amend the Coroner's Act. The Committee draw attention to certain details they consider require consideration, but regard the Bill as a step in the right direction.

AMONGST the oldest of living cedars is that on the lawn of the rectory of Childrey, Berks. This specimen is said to have been sown by Dr. Pocock, then rector of the parish, in 1646. There are some fine cedars, the "County Gentleman" points out, in the neighbourhood of Pope's Villa, at Twickenham. According to tradition, the poet raised some cedars in in the neighbourhood from cones sent him by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

James Ludgate, a farmer, living near Lee, Maine, hopes to make a fortune out of grasshoppers. A boarder who was staying with him in the spring for trout fishing, declared that anglers would give a penny each for grass-hoppers for bait then, instead of having to wait until August. Accordingly in the autumn, Ludgate sent out his children to capture grass-hoppers, and they secured 75,000. He has placed them in corn cribs filled with hay and leaves, and only a few have succumbed to the cold.

A captain in the Russian Imperial Guards rented from a vice-president of the Austrian Jockey Club a sporting estate, for which, after taking possession, he refused to pay on the ground that there was very little game. The vendor brought an action in the courts of Eger, Bohemia, for recovery, and called evidence to show that the captain and three friends had spent five weeks on the estate, but passed all their time in drinking. They had consumed 1,280 bottles of champagne. On these facts a compromise was effected.

A WRITER in "Country Life" relates the following incident:—"I was in our maid's room, when we heard my old tabby Persian cat coming upstairs with the peculiar muffled 'mow-mow' that meant a prize. He appeared with a sparrow that he had managed to catch. Both the maid and I thought the bird was dead; his head was dangling limply, his eyes were half shut, and one wing was trailing. The cat laid his capture at our feet with pride. I was going to pick the bird up, when it shot up and flew straight out of the open window. He had evidently not been hurt in the least by the cat, who was so furious at his capture escaping that he nearly went out of the window too."

IN an article on the church of St. Mary Arches, Exeter, which dates from the twelfth century, the "Builder" relates a story of Ferdinando Nicholls, who was at one time its rector. In the midst of his sermon one day he discovered that several aldermen in the congregation had fallen asleep. He paused and sat down. The people then began to stand up and move about, and this had the effect of awakening the slumberers, who stood up with the rest to ascertain the cause of Mr. Nicholls's silence. Upon this he arose and addressed the drowsy aldermen as follows: "The sermon is not over done, and now you are awake I hope you will listen more diligently."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

PARLIAMENT RE-OPENED.

Suffragettes Again.

SIR FREDERICK LELY ON FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

IN wretched weather their Majesties went in State to the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday and in the presence of the usual brilliant gathering the King read what is customarily called his gracious speech but which is in reality the programme of his Ministers. The contents of the Royal Message you have already received and I need only observe that as was expected the "piece de resistance" is the conflict between the two Houses of Parliament. At any other time the intimation of such a measure as that "for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs" would have created excitement, but everything is overshadowed by the question of the future of the Upper House. At present we are in the dark as to whether the Cabinet intend to end or mend or rather to attempt to do one of those things. Either will be a stiffer job than a good many enthusiasts imagine. On the other hand, I think that the defenders of the hereditary Chamber overrate to some extent the strength in the country at large of that branch of the Legislature. The proceedings in the House of Commons have not been without interest, but so far everything has been in the nature of preliminary canter and serious work will not be entered upon until the amendments to the Address, exceptionally numerous this session, are disposed of. Ordinarily a Government likes to get over this business as soon as possible so that it may hurry on its measures. But apparently there is to be no limit which looks as if it were true that the Cabinet have not yet made up their minds how to deal with the Lords and that they are glad of the opportunity which prolonged debates on the Address will give them of trying to come to some agreement on the subjects. Apropos of the complexity of the problem, that ornament of the Mother of Parliaments, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, told the House of a significant remark made to him by a Labour member. The latter and Mr. Bottomley were standing next to each other at the ceremonial and, as the follower of Mr. Keir Hardie surveyed the scene "crowded with purple peers and feathered females, he remarked I am thinking that this sort of thing will take a damned lot of abolishing." Exactly.

THE SIEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

It has been a great and glorious week for the woman suffragists. They had successfully organised and carried out a great procession to show the growth of the movement, they had besieged Parliament they had fought hand to hand with the police, and fifty-two of them realised their great ambition and are now tasting the glories of martyrdom in prison cells. Seven days of noble achievement. If more were needed to keep their ebullient spirits at boiling point, it has come to pass by the fortune of the ballot that one of the first private bills to be taken this Session is a Liberal member's Women's Suffrage Bill.

This outburst of activity began on Saturday last, February 9, with a great gathering at Exeter Hall and a procession of 2,000 women to Hyde Park. It was a typical February day, wet, dull and dismal. The women plodded their way through mud and slush, were greeted all along the route by the gibes of passers by and a very occasional word of encouragement from some woman not in the procession. But the function had its impressive points. The cavalcade included well known ladies and girls and women of all and every class. They were all inspired by an enthusiasm which the depressing conditions could not damp. Forty Societies were represented with many delegates from the Midlands and the North. The procession was headed by such ladies as Mrs. Fawcettt, Mrs. Peachy Phipson M. D, Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Maud Parry, Lady Emily Lutyens, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Lady Strachey and the Countess of Carlisle and her daughters, one of whom carried a banner. The speakers included Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Israel Zangwill, the latter of whom solemnly declared that "the constitution would not only work better, but with a fairer balance of power if the House of Lords were replaced by a House of Ladies the procession was orderly throughout and broke up quickly after listening to the speeches in the Park.

But Wednesday was the day of days. A demonstration was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, in the afternoon and towards five o'clock 150 militant suffragettes—a useful word that really ought to be adopted—marched in a solid phalanx to St. Stephens. A vanguard of twenty had preceded them and accompanied by a few, a very few male sympathisers, indulged in an amusing sport much in favour among the women agitators. You stand on a chair in the entrance hall and shout "Votes for Women." When the police approach you jump down and, shrieking the same wild war-cry, make a dash for the inner lobby. You are caught and ejected but return and continue the game until you had the good fortune, as it is esteemed, to be arrested. The vanguard gave the warning to the police and 300 stout constables quickly assembled. Some of the women were hurt in this preliminary struggle, two falling and injuring their heads while one fainted.

Pandemonium already reigned when the main army advanced to the firing line, chanting the refrain of Votes for Women to the time of "John Brown's Body." The police, many of whom were mounted, attempted to stem the rush and keep the women from Old Palace Yard. There were fierce grapples and a constable and a struggling woman rolled beneath a horse's hoofs. Umbrellas dashed on helmets, coiffures were ruined, hats and veils torn off, while above the din rose the eternal war cry "We want the vote." Stepping on the layer of hair pins which soon covered the ground, the police fought in grim silence. Lurking arms, rows of suffragettes clung fast together and steadfastly refused to "move on." The police were compelled to tear the component individuals apart, and the complaints of Police violence which the women have now made were in a way justified, though violence appeals seem to have been inevitable. By eight o'clock the great struggle was over and a long line of prisoners was marched to the Cannon road Police station, Foremost among them was the Boadices of the movement, Mrs. Despard, General French's sister. Mr. Patrick Lawrence, the gentleman who offered to give a certain sums daily to the cause while his wife was in prison, obligingly bailed out nearly all the prisoners.

Free once more, the women returned to Caxton Hall and held a meeting under the presidency of Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Fiery speeches were delivered and excitement was at its height when Miss Pankhurst, intoxicated by a sudden lofty inspiration, rose and shouted "Let us all go to Parliament again." Shrieks of rapturous acclamation were raised and the meeting set out once more. Lustily they sang "Will all go marching in" as they struck into the Victoria Street. A great crowd followed them.

This time the police attacked. Burly officers ran in and broke the serried ranks. The women re-formed and in spite of all that could be done to stop them succeeded in again approaching Parliament. Across the Yard this time was drawn a solid wall of police. The women hurled themselves desparately against it, but without avail. All the scenes of the previous attack were repeated, but were characterised with even greater violence. Finally a large body of mounted police rode into the crowd and scattered them right and left. Constables, pale and breathless from the long struggle, seized the ringleaders and marched them off to the station. Fifty-seven women and one man—a pickpocket—were arrested. Tranquility reigned once more by half past eleven when the crowd had been effectually dispersed.

On Thursday morning all the prisoners were brought up before a Magistrate and fined with the alternative of terms of imprisonment All but two refused to pay, and the many who attempted to convert the Magistrate to their cause were quickly silenced. Eleven "Black Marias," prison vans, were summoned and in them the women were driven to Holloway gaol, where for the next two weeks all will undergo the "martyrdom" they are eager to attain. It is more than doubtful whether the cause of women's suffrage has in any way benefited. The rioting was deplorable and while it is difficult to blame the police, much disgust was caused by the spectacle of burly men fighting with frail women. The whole question does not attract much public interest. Accounts of the riots are eagerly read, but the general attitude towards the alleged progress of the "Cause" is one of rather contemptuous amusement. None the less, the suffragette leaders declare that they will get the vote this year and that the Government dare not refuse to adopt the bill which will be laid before the House in a few weeks' time.

THE PERSISTENT TEUTON.

A great deal was heard some eighteen months ago of the German scheme to capture the tourist traffic of Funchal and the Madeiras generally by a concession which it was sought to obtain from the Portuguese Government for the duty-free importation of goods for the construction of a great Sanatorium for consumptives. The Sanatorium was, in reality, to be a great hotel with a large gambling establishment in cooperation with it. The Germans who were strongly supported by the Berlin Government also asked that the building of hotels except in their own case should be forbidden for 30 years after the construction of their "Sanatorium." Dr. Semler, the German chauvinist, recently accused of formulating a scheme for the capture of the Spanish island of Fernando Po, was connected with the syndicate, headed by Prince Frederick Charles of Hohenlohe, which sought the concession.

Had the concession been granted it would have meant ruin to the British hotel keepers and merchants who have to pay the ordinary duties on imports. Lord Lansdowne, however, in his last weeks of office as Foreign Secretary, took energetic measures, as the result of which the concession was refused and the scheme apparently dropped. But renewed German pressure in favour of an exactly similar scheme was brought to bear on Lisbon towards the end of last year. The same specious pretext of a Sanatorium for consumptives is advanced, and to allay British suspicions an Englishman, Mr. John Williams, is styled one of the heads of the new syndicate. There seem to be some doubts as to the true "Britishness" so to speak of Mr. John Williams. What is established is that he is a close associate of both Manuel Goncalves, the Portuguese Resident at Funchal, and the chief agent of Prince Hohenlohe. Mr. Williams and his colleagues in the scheme are also receiving the strong support of the German Legation. It is scarcely denied that the promoters hope to convert Funchal are to a kind of second Monte Carlo midway between Europe and Johannesburg. The British residents in the Madeira to make an appeal to Sir Edward Grey to exert his influence to get the new scheme shunned. It is to be hoped that he would act as promptly and as effectually as did his predecessor.

THEFT OF FAMOUS PICTURES.

An extraordinarily successful robbery took place at 21, Norfolk St., Park Lane, on Tuesday last when Mr. Charles Wertheimer's famous art collection was despoiled. The thief appears to have had no difficulty in entering the house and somehow avoided the electric burglar alarms. Two famous pictures—portraits of ladies by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds—were roughly cut from their frames with a blunt knife and removed. From a collection of art objects of immense value the thief took besides these pictures eighteen enamelled gold snuff boxes of the Louis XIV, XV, and XVI, periods, a miniature frame in diamonds and a Louis XIV gold watch set with diamonds. The total value of the stolen articles is put at about £60,000.

The thief left by the front door of the house at about six o'clock in the morning. In going out he disturbed the bugler alarms and aroused the household. It was thus too late to capture him and he was not noticed in the streets. It is presumed that the priceless canvases were rolled round his body beneath his coat while the gold articles could have been stowed easily in his pockets. He left behind him a blunt knife, a finger stall, and a finger print.

Mr. Wertheimer has offered a reward of £1,[illegible] for the apprehension of the thief. The greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the sale of the pictures or snuff-boxes either in England or abroad. They are so remarkable that the thief would be rash if he attempts to dispose of them.

As a matter of fact delicate hints have been thrown out to the effect that the thief may possibly be a rival art collector who would be fully content to retain the valuables in his own possession. Scotland Yard in this case seems to have gone promptly to work, for the description of the stolen articles was telegraphed all over the country before the accounts of the theft appeared in the newspapers. The headquarters police declare with apparent confidence that they have clues which do not leave much doubt as to the culprit's identity.

SIR FREDERIC LELY AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

I have not time to refer as fully as I should wish to the overcrowded meeting at the Society of Arts yesterday when Sir Frederic Lely read his paper on "The Practical Side of Famine in India." The occasion was a very interesting one in many respects and will, I think, long be remembered by those who were previleged to be present. Sir Frederic has an admirable platform manner and the matter of his paper was as good as the manner of its delivery. Indeed, Lord Curzon whose first public appearance it was since his bereavement, did not exaggerate when he said that no more interesting paper had ever been read in the annals of the Society of Arts. Its scope may be gathered from Sir Frederic's opening words:—"As the subject of Indian famine has been already treated on two occasions before your Society, I wish to make it clear that I make no pretension to occupy the ground already covered by the ability and knowledge of Sir Charles Elliott and Mr. Holderness. I only take up the subject because my point of view is different from theirs. They discussed the broad problems of famine policy as they appear from the watch-tower of the Imperial Government. I essay the humbler task of giving some reminiscences of one who was in the thick of the fight. Anyone who makes a study of, for example, the great Mutiny, its causes, progress, and results, will, of course, go first to the comprehensive pages of Kaye, and Malleson and others, but he will be all the wiser if he adds to his reading such books as the narratives of Lady Inglis and Sergeant Forbes Mitchell. And so I venture to hope my words, though limited in their scope, may have their use in bringing home to you the anguish of famine." That he did not fail in the task he set himself, was shown by the applause with which his words "so full of eloquence and pathos," as Lord Curzon put it, were received. Audiences such as that which listened to Sir Federic Lely are not much given to outward manifestations of feeling, but yesterday's assemblage was anything but cold. Lord Curzon spoke with admirable effect, and excellent speeches were also made by your Director of Agriculture (Mr. Henry Staveley Lawrence) who came up from Eastbourne for the purpose, the Rev. Arthur Outram, Church Missionary in Rajputana (a grandson of the Bayard of India) and Sir James Bourdillon who made a graceful reference to the devoted help given during the famine of 1900 by Lady Lely who was unfortunately one of many kept away from the meeting by the prevailing influenza. The proceedings closed with a few happily chosen words of thanks to Lord Curzon from the Chairman of the Council (Sir Steuart Bayley).

LORD GOSCHEN.

In the interests of historical accuracy I hasten to correct the mistake I made last week in saying that it was the ambition of Lord Goschen's life to become Speaker of the House of Commons. This has always been understood and has been frequently stated in print without rectification. But the rectification has come in the shape of a posthumous denial sent years ago to the "Scotsman" by Lord Goschen with an injunction that it should not be published until after he had passed away. It appears that Gladstone with some insistence pressed the speakership upon Lord Goschen and the latter would probably have had to consent had he not realised that his defective vision made it practically impossible to fulfil the duties of the office. In his letter to the Scottish Editor, Lord Goschen also mentioned the fact that he refused the Indian Viceroyalty. He evidently refers to the year 1880, and if he had accepted, we might never have had an Ilbert Bill.

(Concluded on 6 page.)

PROBLEMS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

Government Satisfied.

SIR E. GREY AND EGYPT.

STRONG ATTITUDE MAINTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the Imperial Government had approved of the nominations for the Transvaal Council. The Government was satisfied that they adequately represented the different sections, and they accepted the fullest responsibility. They would by the exercise of discretion of Lord Selborne [illegible] they would perform the task impartially.

Mr. John [illegible]ston and Mr. Arthur [illegible] asked a batch of questions on administration and educational matters in Egypt including the use of Arabic as a medium of instruction in the Agricultural School and other Government Schools.

Sir Edward Grey replied to all by referring the questioners to Lord Cromer's reports, and by stating that the questions dealt with administrative matters in the details of which it was unusual and undesirable to interfere with the discretion of the Egyptian Government.

THE SIMLA Y. W. C. A.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kinnaird raised a discussion on the hardship of the Government's acquisition of the Young Women's Christian Association property in Simla, and questioned the necessity of the step.

Earl Beauchamp replied that it was a matter for which they must trust to the Government on the spot. It was impossible to bring pressure to bear. Mr. Morley had expressed his sympathy with the trustees. His wish was to find a *modus vivendi* and he had communicated with Lord Minto accordingly, but in a place like Simla the Government must have first claim.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Million and a Half Reduction.

WAITING FOR THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Naval Estimates for 1907-8 show a reduction £1,427,091 and of one thousand men.

New construction will cost £8,100,000 as compared with £9,235,000 in 1906-7. This includes two improved and slightly larger battleships of the Dreadnought" type with provision for a third if an understanding is arrived at between the naval powers at the Hague Conference. Provision is also made for one fast unarmoured cruiser, five ocean going destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and twelve submarines.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Weymouth, said the Government intended to continue the policy of their predecessors and there need be no fear of weakening the Navy.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

An Admiralty memorandum explains that the Nore Division of the Home fleet will consist of six battleships and six armoured cruisers completely manned, those will never leave home waters and will be constantly ready for any emergency.

FEHIM PASHA ENJOYING HIS EXILE.

Indignation at Constantinople.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Fehim Pasha is living luxuriously at Brussa where he is treated with the utmost distinction. Diplomats at Constantinople are indignant.

DISCUSSION ON ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Haldane's Scheme Criticised.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons a discussion took place on Army Estimates, and the vote for the men was passed after an animated debate.

Mr. Winston Churchill defended Mr. Haldane's scheme as the most substantial advance towards the improvement of the Army since the days of Lord Cardwell.

M. Balfour criticised the destruction of the Militia and the threatened destruction of the Volunteers.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Unusual Excitement.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

To-morrow's elections for the London County Council are exciting an interest almost equal to that attaching to the Parliamentary Elections. The Electoral Campaign has been attended with unusual bitterness. While the main issue turns on the financial and economic policy of the present progressive majority, party politics are largely intermingled therewith. The Unionists strenuously supporting municipal reformers against the so-called "wastrels."

THE THAW TRIAL.

Wife's Evidence Concluded.

PAINFUL DETAILS DISCLOSED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A searching cross-examination of Thaw's wife has been concluded. It disclosed a number of painful details of her acquaintance with White and Thaw before her marriage; but the entire frankness of her admissions is regarded as tending to corroborate the general truthfulness of her story of the 8th February, in which she referred to her betrayal by White.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATIONS.

The Joint Persian Loan.

EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Reuter learns that, while it is premature to indicate the definite lines of any Anglo-Russian Agreement, negotiations are making satisfactory progress, of which there is one tangible result, namely, the joint offer of a loan to Persia. The non-acceptance by the latter does not affect the attitude of the two Governments towards one another.

The progress of the Anglo-Russian negotiations naturally creates an atmosphere of conciliation extending to Russo-Japanese negotiations.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Chamberlain and Liberal Whip.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. John M. Fuller, M. P., has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain in succession to the Hon. W. C. Beaumont, M. P, who has succeeded to the title of the late Lord Allendale.

Mr. John Whitley, M. P., has been appointed Government Whip in succession to Mr. Fuller and this will cause a bye election at Halifax.

KUROPATKIN'S REPORT ON THE WAR.

To be Distributed to Officers.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Russian General Staff has ordered the first three parts of General Kuropatkin's report on the War to be distributed amongst the higher ranks of the army.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The deaths of the following are announced :—

American writer Wendell Garrison.

Sir H. M. Hozier, K.C. B.

The Right Hon. Francis Plunkett, G. C. B.

The Marchioness of Ripon.

FIRE ARMS IMPORTATION.

Reasons for Stringent Restriction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The Pioneer says :—"We noticed last week the latest orders of Government regarding 450 rifles and suggested that explanation might be furnished as to the sweeping prohibition regarding importation of these arms and ammunition pertaining to them. We now come to understand that the action taken was in accordance with the strong representations made by the military authorities. The Martini-Henri rifles which is of 450 bore has been discarded so far as all Regular Troops are concerned; but is still a weapon of the Militia and Levy Corps on the North-West frontier and of the Military Police of Assam and Burma. Further the rifles held in reserve for issue in case of serious internal disturbances are at present of this pattern though they will in course of time be replaced by the Lee-Enfields. With so many Martinis, therefore, in every day use, especially on the frontier, it has been held advisable to impose further restrictions upon importation. It is the bore of the barrel which is all important; for the clever mistris of the Kohat pass and other localities can easily alter the Chamber of a sporting rifle, enlarging it or lessening it as the case may be. They can also alter cartridge cases if sporting ammunition falls into their hands. The number of Martinis in the hands of independent tribesmen is very large, but they have now great difficulty in getting ammunition except such as can be stolen from the Amir's arsenals or obtained in some other illicit way in Afghanistan. The Government have now decided to close down, as far as possible, all sources of supply on the side of India, both as regards rifles and cartridges, and hence the stricter rules that are to come into force on the 1st of May.

WAGON SHORTAGES.

Serious Detention of Coal Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The East Indian Railway have asked Government to sanction an increase of one thousand wagons yearly in order to meet shortage of rolling stock. This is in addition to the normal annual supply.

In connection with the wagon scarcity for coal on the East Indian Railway and the closing of the Government Factory at Ishapur for want of coal the *Pioneer* hears that a well-known firm has withdrawn its offer for supplies to Ishapur and Cossipor for 1907 and 1908 owing to the unsatisfactory outlook for wagons, and there is doubt as to whether the concerns named will get coal at all.

SIR H. KIMBER AT KARACHI.

In Connection with Tramway Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 1.

Sir Henry Kimber, Baronet, Conservative Member for Wandsworth, who has just spent a month in India, left Karachi for Bombay and England by the Mail steamer last night.

His visit to Karachi was chiefly in connection with the Karachi Tramway and its extension to the Cantonment Railway Station. This question is now under consideration by the authorities and will soon be settled.

Sir H. Kimber is a Director of the Tramway Company, and it is believed that possible electrification of the Tramway has been considered.

NORTHERN INDIA TEA CROP.

Largest on Record.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The Tea Crop from Northern India during the season now is the largest on record, a result due to favourable climatic conditions rather than to coarse plucking. The total outturn amounts to nearly 220 million pounds, exceeding that of any previous season by about 14 millions. The increase was chiefly made in the Assam and Dooars districts, the yield from many Cachar and Sylhet concerns being comparatively disappointing.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR

Reception at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary has been issued to the following effect :—

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday the 7th of March, 1907.

As the vessel on which Their Royal Highnesses are embarked arrives off Princess Ghat, a royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as a [illegible].

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by their Suite will land at Princess Ghat and be received by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal; the Most Revd. the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India; the Members of Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Commissioner, Presidency Division; the General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade and Staff; the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta; the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta; the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Master of the Bengal Trades Association.

Guards of Honour of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and of the Native Infantry will be in attendance.

After His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has presented the gentlemen in attendance and His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards of Honour, Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Government House in the Viceregal carriage escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

The route taken will be *via* the Eden Gardens; Outram Road; Government Place, East; and thence to the north-east gate of Government House, and will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency Brigade.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

For the week ending February 23rd, Plague seizures number 29,253 and deaths 24,242. The deaths in different provinces are as follows :—Bombay Presidency 3,306, Madras Presidency 31, Bengal 1,905, United Provinces 6,127, Punjab 12,288, Burma 439, Central Provinces 1,688, Mysore 158, Central India 212, Rajputana 39 and Kashmir 44.

E. B. S. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Official Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The following is the official account of the serious accident which occured, between Atrai and Raninagar on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, on Wednesday night last.

At about 0-50 o'clock on the night of the 27th of February the Up Mixed train on the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, whilst running between Atrai and Raninagar was derailed between miles 44 and 45. The engine, 16 wagons and a bogie 3rd class carriage left the rails. The engine only was capsized, resulting in the death of a native fireman. No injury was caused to any of the passengers. The passengers and mails by the Down Darjeeling and Assam Mail trains were transhipped at the scene of accident.

The accident, as at present ascertained, was due to two fish plates having been maliciously removed.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER

Annual Meeting.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. A. McRoberts, President, made a speech summarising various questions dealt with by the Chamber during the year. He said the year might be characterised as one of high and rising prices for metals and raw materials generally coupled with great activity in most of the main industries. Cotton industry in Cawnpore had been enjoying a period of great prosperity; jute and wool had established now high records of price, and copper, tin, zinc and lead had advanced in a sensational style.

Referring to the Commercial Mission to Persia the speaker congratulated Colonel Gleadowe Newcomen on the signal honour conferred on him by the Government of India. He regretted however that it had not been found possible to establish trade with districts traversed by the Mission owing to the apathy of the British Consuls.

Mr. McRobert concluded with reference to what had been done in Cawnpore to improve the position of factory workers.

Mr. L. P. Watson was elected President of Chamber for the ensuing year with Mr. T. Smith as Vice-President.

THE AMIR AT LAHORE.

En Route to His Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

The Amir arrived at Lahore from Karachi at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. His Majesty was recieved at the Station by Commissioner Mr. Younghusband, C. I. E. A Guard of Honour of the Dogras was mounted on the platform where were also assembled a number of the local Officials and officers, including Mr. Kettlewell, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government; Mr. Mant, Deputy Commissioner; Mr Finney, C. I. E., Manager of the North-Western Railway; Major Sullivan, D. A. A. G., Lahore Division, and a large gathering of Indian gentlemen.

Outside the Station was drawn up waiting a travelling escort of the 25th Cavalry.

His Majesty proceeded in procession to his Camp for breakfast. A salute of 31 guns was fired in honor of the Amir's arrival.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Details of the New Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

Particulars of the third scheme submitted by Sir George Arbuthnot as basis for the proper working the firm's assets has been published. It has been proposed to form from the assets a Company with a capital Rs. 100 lakhs divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to purchase from the Official Assignee all the Indian assets of the late firm. The proposed price to be paid by the Company is Rs. 30 lakhs cash. The scheme provides for the payment of a cash dividend to such creditors as are unwilling to accept shares. It is estimated that if assets which it is suggested the Company should take over (including the Industrials, the coffee estates, the Mysore Sugar Co., the Bangalore Distillery, the West Coast Curing Agencies, etc.,) the property when worked the gross annual profit should be Rs. 6 lakhs and the dividend should not be less than per cent. with reasonable prospects of eventual increase.

LADY RIVAZ'S FAREWELL PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

Lady Rivaz will give a Farewell Garden Party and be "At Home" to receive all visitors in the gardens of Government House on Tuesday the 26th of March.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at Yesterday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

At the Meeting of the Council to-day the Hon'ble Nawab Salimulla of Dacca read the following questions :—

Before publishing its final resolution will Government be pleased to take the public into its confidence and state what it proposes to do as regards the constitution of the Legislative Councils amendment of which has now been for some time under the consideration of Government? Can Government see its way to place on the Council Table any papers?

Sir Harvey Adamson replied—The Government is not prepared at present to make any pronouncement in the matter, or to lay any papers on the Table.

The Nawab also asked—Will Government be pleased to state how many "Councillors of the Empire" have been created since the appointment of those on the Proclamation of our late beloved Queen as Empress of India and to give the names of those now living and who are holding this high office?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied—No further nominations to the title of "Councillor of the Empire" have been made since its creation in 1877. None of the Indian Chiefs and Princes on whom the title was then conferred are now alive.

And thirdly the Nawab asked—Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Moslem Patriot* of Madras, dated 24th January last, on Mr. A. C. Rafiqis' pamphlet on the inversion of time regarding the neglected state of the graves at Rangoon where lie buried Bahadur Shah the last of the Delhi Emperor and his consorts. If so, will Government be pleased to move the Government of Burma to reconsider as decision and see to suttable tomb being raised where lie enterred these distinguished personages.

Sir Harvey Adamson replied.—The attention of the Government of India has not been drawn to any article in the moslem patriot regarding the state of the grave in Rangoon of the late Bahadur Shah the last King of Delhi but as a matter of fact the question of the desirability of suitably marking for historical purposes his burial place has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India and instructions have been sent to the Government of Burma.

The Tioca Sahib of Nabha then asked—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing (a) Names of the States which maintain Imperial Service Troops; (b) Annual income of each State; (c) Strength of the Imperial Troops maintained by it; and (d) its anual cost of maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops?

The Commander in Chief replied—I am very glad to be able to do so, and the statement was laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered outside the Presidency towns and town in Rangoon, and Mr. Finlay moved that the Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers and their Inspection in the Central Provinces be considered; and after some small amendments that the Bill be passed. Mr. Finlay said that there were no considerable alterations, and that it was unnecessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The only important change was one suggested by Mr. Chitnavis, viz, that the fine of Rs. 150 for an unfounded or frivolous appeal from a decision should be reduced to Rs. 50 and this change the Mover had accepted.

The Council then adjourned to March 15th.

LATER.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson and the Hon. Mr. Gokale were absent from the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day. There will be three more meetings of the Council during the present Calcutta session, the Council having adjourned from to-day to 15th March after which there will be a meeting on Wednesday the 20th when the Financial Statement will be presented and a third on March 27th when the Budget debate will take place.

The statement which was laid on the Council table in answer to Tikka Sahib of Nabhas' question at the meeting of the Legislative Council shows the annual revenues of the different States supporting the Imperial Service Troops, the number men employed in the arm of service to which they belong and the annual cost to each State for the maintenance of troops. The statement shews considerabe divergency in the amount expended by the different States relatively to their revenues. The total number of men enrolled amounts to 20,639 and the annual cost is approximately Rs. 71,00,000.

EVACUATION OF DTHALA.

TRIBAL FIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The detention of the 81st Pioneers in Aden is, the *Pioneer* understands, due to the question of strength of the Political Agent's escort at Dthala.

There has been some tribal fighting in the Hinterland, but nothing serious.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

It would appear that the delay in the return of the 81st Pioneers from Aden to India is due to the necessity of providing the Political Officer at Dthala with an adequate escort and to the fact that there are two posts intermediate between Aden and Dthala which are at present occupied by detachments of that regiment.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Prof. Gajjar Carries off the Highest Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Exhibition awards were announced to-day. The Maharaja of Durbhanga presided. Bombay gets many of the highest awards. Professor Gajjar's Alembic Chemical Works carry the highest awards for rectified spirit and chemical and also a gold medal for the Professor's condensed milk.

THE FRENCH GOVERNOR IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

Mr. Augoulvant, Governor of French Settlements in India, arrived on a visit to the Governor of Madras.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

One of the queerest scenes ever witnessed in a theatre was that of supper party made up of two tigers, a bear, and Parsee, a repast which aroused much amusement and no small awe amongst the large audience gathered in the well-known tent on the maidan last night. The gentleman, Mr. Pestonji Binji, one of the most stalwart representatives of his race, did not appear to be greatly perturbed, and shared his bananas with his whiskery friends with a great air of camaraderie. The tigers and the bears sat up at the table with their napkins tied round their necks, and the quaint spectacle of bear drinking a bottle of beer at a draught was highly diverting. Mr. Pestonji Binji is to be congratulated on his pluck, for the tigers at first looked somewhat astonished at his presence. All was well, however, and Mr. Binji emerged from the huge cage wreathing with smiles and was the recipient of loud applause from the audience. The evening was devoted to a benefit to the agile Frantz troupe, who simply excelled themselves in their wonderful acrobatic feats. To-day sees the last two performances this season, for the details of which see our advertising columns.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN PROCESSION.

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The procession that on Saturday, February 11 marched from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall was certainly one of the most remarkable signs of the times. Rain that implied a progress through oceans of mud, had fallen night and morning, but had not the slightest deterrent effect on the thousands of women who responded to the call to join in the impressive demonstration. The rain, however, slowed down and finally ceased just in time to allow the procession to form free of umbrellas, but the clouds looked murky enough and as if they disapproved of the whole proceeding. Soon the bright red and white favors showed upon the individuals following the banners of every device of the different sections of the Woman Suffrage Societies. Smart boys trotted up and down the ranks with cunning red and white rosettes to be pinned on the undaunted breasts of the rank and file, while ribbons of the same gay colours were tied round the arms of the leaders. The Lyceum Club where some said much of the plot had been cleverly hatched, was crowded with Suffragist and non-Suffragist lunchers. Some that came to be amused finally joined in the march from start to finish. The waiters had hard work to serve all the tables in time but it was done and the great number of the members rallied forth to the assembly in Hyde Park. Punctual to the hour named and to the strains of massed bands, the procession started, four deep, at a smart perhaps too smart a pace for dressing the hill in Piccadilly. A goodish number of men sympathisers walked humbly on the outskirts while a line of stalwart policeman with here and there a mounted constable, all in genial humour defended the ladies on the traffic side of the street. Full half a mile of orderly ladies, under banners from every part of the Kingdom headed by Mrs Fawcett, Lady Frances Balfour, who though lame walked every step of the way with a stick—Lady Strachey, Miss Sterling the handsome and energetic honorary secretary of the Central League Lady Dorothy Howard, Mrs Pankey Phipson and most of the chief delegates from the different centres, proceeded steadily over the two miles of muddy way. They by no means presented the dowdy ideal associated with the name suffragist in the mind of man. They were well dressed and "smart" in spite of the state of the ground which should have made severe costumes and short kirtles the rule.

Park Lane was one long line of carriages and motor-cars filled with those who feared to walk or could not, and that wheeling part of the procession was quite half a mile long. The traffic made way for the walking column and was held up, three deep from Trafalgar Square to Exeter Hall ubiquitous photographers snap-shotting from the tops of cabs and omnibuses. It was half an hour after the arrival of the first sections at Exter Hall that the last contingents arrived. In this interval the excellent Ladies Arcolian band gave a somewhat frivolous selection of music varied by some fine pieces played on the organ by a young girl, the pages of whose music were humbly turned over by a mere man. The papers gave a vivid description of the procession, but I have not seen any that reported the best parts of the speeches at the Hall, though the opening address of Mr. Walter McLaren—punctual to the moment on the programme—Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Bonwick—who spoke for the British Woman's Temperance Association—and Mr. I. Zangwill might have had good reports. The time limit was five minutes, except for Mr. Zangwill and each speaker managed to compress much that was convincing into that short period. Mr. Zangwill until his final peroration, kept his hearers amused with witty jibes and apt quotations. He began by saying that he differed from all the speakers who had preceded him in that he saw no need to defend the Cause of Woman Suffrage. For centuries men in this civilised country had been trying to prove that one and one did not make two. Savages were notoriously bad at arithmetic, and that must be the reason that man had so long insisted that he and his wife made one and that he was that one. The theory that woman's sphere was the home in her occupation purely domestic was futile in face of the fact that hundreds of thousands of women and children worked all day in factories. Even our late Queen Excellent as wife and mother was not purely domestic she directed the destinies of the great Sixth power while she ruled and yet there was no denying that she; was early Victorian. He pointed to the last remarkable effort at Legislation that the House of Parliament had indulged in as a gigantic proof, if any were needed, that man was utterly unfit for public life it was "that mammoth fiasco, that monumental example of masculine mismanagement." This brought down the house, as did the suggestion that the Prime Minister should now replace the House of Lords by a house of Ladies, if he wished to see his country adequately represented. There were dissentients from Mr. Zangwill's gay method of approaching the question when he advised weighting the scales in favour of Government or of the Opposition, as seemed most expedient, in order to obtain Woman Suffrage. The Countess of Carlisle who began by applauses ended by groaning. When the speaker said ladies who wanted the vote must not forget that in the House of Commons they had to deal, not with gentlemen but with politicians. Lady Carlisle could stand it no longer and she called out vigorously "shame!" "Time" etc. But Mr. Zangwill entered unmoved on his skilful peroration and completely dispelled the idea that might have prevailed that he was a merry jester and not a serious adherent of the Cause.

During the procession, it was interesting to note the expressions on the faces of the crowds that lined the pavements along the route. For the most part the young were amused, the middle aged looked on with wonder, and the old with something between pity and respect. The ribald remarks were few. Mostly addressed at random such as "Go home to your washing" which could not have applied were I heard if, Lady F. Balfour and Mrs. Despard, Lady Dorothy Howard, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Mr. Cowden Sanderson, Miss Gore-Booth, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and hundreds of professional and scientific women were in no need of such reminders. Piccadilly, the Strand, Trafalgar Square and Pall Mall generally present a half moribund air on a Saturday afternoon, but were crowded that day. Every hotel window and the balconies over shops were filled by right seers, as well as the clubs, both Men's and Women's. The whole demonstration was from the point of view of Women Suffragists, a gigantic success. Exeter Hall could not have held another human being, and the sections that dropped out at Trafalgar Square numbered 3,000, and were addressed by Mr. Keir Hardie before he came on to the Hall where he received a perfect ovation and where he reiterated his determination not to turn his back on any cause he took up. A collection, to which the crowd willingly contributed, was made as the people trooped out of the Hall.

The excellence of the organisation of this demonstration has had an amazing effect on the press. Instead of one or two papers giving a short paragraph in a back page to the subject as was even done in the case Savoy Banquet, long columns in the best part of the papers were devoted to the procession.

The Women Social and Political Union, in whose ranks the militant ladies who went to prison, are to be found, refrained as a body from the demonstration, which was intended as a mild and constitutional measure, but the principal members of the Union attended privately, smiling insolently as if they were conscious of—as proved true on Wednesday—a much more vigorous card up the sleeves of their comfortable fur coats. This Union met at the Caxton Hall, and in consequence of the resolutions passed at that meeting, Assembled in force to insist on being heard in Parliament, with the astounding consequence that they were charged by mounted police. That fifty-seven of their number were arrested, charged and condemned to varying fines or terms of imprisonment was a matter of course. All but two arrested (a barrister and his wife) elected to go to prison. Mrs. Despard among them. The ladies seemed in no way dismayed though Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Magistrate, is determined to do all he can to put down the feminine spirit of revolt. Where will it all end? We live in stirring times when even the most timid or incredulous women begin to fear that they will have the greatness of a vote trust on them before long. What shall we do with it? is the question the woman who knows and reck nothing of public affairs is asking herself. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt has sphinx-like replied to Lady Cooke, who suggested his favouring the "Cause" that he must study the subject.

The Wadia Case must have interested Bombay people considerably. It seems to have arisen out of an agreement difficult to carry out once matrimony complicated the arrangements of the mixed household and Mr. Wadia has had to pay pretty heavily for not having prudently established a "situation nette." Our French neighbours very easily settle most of their affairs on a basis that the above expression describes better than any of our own terms.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen returned to London from Paris on Saturday. On Monday his Majesty conferred the Order of Merit on Mr. Bryce. At the King's Sandringham stud-farm on Friday, 45 Shire horses were sold for 5,316 guineas.

A New British Expedition, under Lieut. Shackleton's command, will sail for the Antarctic in October, and will take a motor-car fitted for travelling on ice.

An Explosion on Monday in the Chemical Research Department at Woolwich Arsenal did damage estimated at £20,000, but no one was injured.

Burglary.—Two pictures, by Gainsborough and Reynolds, worth £16,090 and £25,000 worth of snuff-boxes were stolen from Mr. C. Wertheimer's house on Tuesday morning.

Ecclesiastical.—The voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter, 1906, amounted to £7,768,410. The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales on Monday heard Wesleyan evidence, and has since heard Church of England evidence from the Rhondda Valley.—Bishop Tugwell, at Oxford on Saturday, spoke on West African questions.

Election.—Sir R. Pullar (L) was elected without opposition at Perth on Tuesday, succeeding Mr. R. Wallace, K.C. The succession of Mr. Beaumont to the peerage creates a vacancy in the Hexham division, where his majorities at the last three elections were 435, 186, and 2,085.

Ireland.—Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking last week in Belfast, said that in any scheme introduced for developing self-government in Ireland the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be maintained.

Law.—The action regarding the estate of Lord Grimthorpe, who left 195 testamentary papers, has been settled.—Mr. Justice Kekewich has decided in "Copestake v. Hooper" that the lord of the manor of Ewhurst was entitled, on the death of a freehold tenant, to seize "the best beast" of such tenant.—The Home Secretary has directed the release of the man Lewis, convicted of a cheque fraud, and has appointed a committee to inquire into the conviction of Mr. Edalji.—The Criminal Statistics for England and Wales for 1905 have been issued.—The Stratford manager of the London and Provincial Bank has testified that in 1903 he obtained the treasurership of the West Ham Guardians, and afterwards paid about £100 to guardians and others.—Mr. Justice Warrington has dismissed an action brought by the managers of a non-provided school against the Northamptonshire County Council for closing the school and procuring the teachers to break their contract. The Board of Education had affirmed the regulations of the defendants.

Marriages.—Lord Hastings and Miss M. H. Nevill; Vice-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury and Miss A. G. Middleton; the Hon. D. R. H. Pelham and Miss E. E. Waldo-Sibthorpe; Mr. W. Burns and Miss E. Cavendish-Bentinck.

Mr. Bryce, the new Ambassador to the United States sailed on Wednesday.

Naval and Military.—The articles on "The State of the Navy" are concluded this week, and our Military Correspondent writes on the Volunteers and the future county associations.—The battleships Albemarle and Commonwealth were in collision on Monday night, and arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday for repairs.

Parliament.—The King opened the Session on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne announced that the Ministry were considering the serious questions arising from unfortunate differences between the two Houses, with a view to a solution of the difficulty. Licensing reform, military reorganization, a Scottish Land Bill, a measure "for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs," and an Irish University Bill were also promised. In the House of Lords the Address in reply was agreed to after speeches from Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Address having been moved, Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Lyttelton continued the debate. On Wednesday Sir E. Grey defended the New Hebrides Convention. Mr. Birrell, in his first speech as Irish Secretary, said the only solution that would satisfy the great mass of the population of Ireland was a Home Rule Parliament, and the Prime Minister would not be responsible for any measure which would obstruct the fulfilment of that hope. An amendment demanding old-age pensions was rejected.

Politics.—The Attorney-General, at Leeds last week spoke of the possibility of the Lords being confronted by the Crown and Commons.—A woman's suffrage demonstration took place in London on Saturday; and on Wednesday the determined attempt of women to go in procession to the House of Commons led to riotous scenes. Many arrests were made.—The Labour party has re-elected Mr. Keir Hardie, chairman, and decided that members can do as they like about woman's suffrage.—The President of the Board of Education is establishing a distinct department to deal with all grades of education in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Trade Returns.—Both imports and exports last month were the highest on record. Imports, £60,540,508 show an increase of 13·2 per cent.; exports, £35,070,607, 13·9 per cent.; and re-exports, £8,793,276, 18·1 per cent.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Queensland offers free passages to the agricultural immigrants and assisted passages to others. Victoria is offering land for purchase on easy terms.—The transfer of the Northern Territory of South Australia to the Commonwealth has been practically settled.

Canada.—Mr. Hyman has withdrawn his resignation as Minister of Public Works.—Colonel Hughes, in the House of Commons on Monday, moved a resolution in favour of full partnership and union between Great Britain and her Colonies. Sir W. Laurier said the legislative independence of the self-governing Colonies had been the closest possible bond of union with the Mother Country. The Empire could not have been maintained on any other basis. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn.

Jamaica.—The Mayor of Kingston has died from injuries received in the earthquake. Another shock occurred on Monday.—The Legislature has affirmed the necessity of an Imperial grant or loan for the restoration of Kingston. The Legislature is asked to pass a Bill for the reconstruction of the streets.—The Archbishop now puts the damage to private buildings at £1,600,000. The Lord Mayor's Fund exceeds £50,100.

South Africa.—Ten Het Volk candidates have been elected unopposed to the Transvaal Assembly.—In reply to a challenge by Mr. J. B. Robinson, Sir P. FitzPatrick asserts that Mr. Robinson lent £200,000 to Mr. Kruger before the war when no one else would do so.—Our Correspondent thinks that Het Volk and their supporters are certain to have a majority, but that the British minority will be strong enough to prevent any drastic upheaval of the policy of the last five years.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Steamer was sunk on Tuesday off the Rhode Island coast in collision with a schooner. Only 19 of the 180 persons on board were saved.

Child Labour.—Mr. Beveridge's Bill is attacked as an infringement of States' rights.

Japanese Relations.—The President and Mr. Root have been conferring with the Mayor and School Board of San Francisco, and it is hoped that the Japanese question may be adjusted by prohibiting the entry of Japanese coolies from the insular possessions of the Republic.

Mr. Rockefeller has given £6,400,000 to the General Education Board.

Tariff Reform.—Senators Spooner and Lodge, Republican leaders, declare in favour of tariff revision.

The Thaw Trial is proceeding. Attempts are being made to prevent the circulation of objectionable newspaper reports of the trial.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—It is said that the Colonial Committee objects to consider questions calculated to lead to an investigation into the administration of the Congo State.

China.—The agreement for the construction of the Canton-Kaulung railway has been ratified by an Imperial edict.

France.—The Government Income-tax Bill, introduced last week, lightens the burdens on real estate and on the wage-earners, but increases the taxation of those who live on their revenue.—A *modus vivendi* between Church and State has not yet been reached; but our Paris Correspondent says that the Pope's absolute authority in temporal matters is no longer submissively accepted even by the Bishops.

Germany.—The Emperor William, acknowledging congratulations from the King of Saxony, says he noted the result of the elections with the liveliest satisfaction, and is particularly grateful to the people of Saxony.—The extraordinary part which the Navy League, with the approval of the Government, played in the election has excited indignation even among the Government's supporters.—A young clerk has confessed to the murder of Miss Lake at Essen last October.

Holland.—The Government has resigned owing to the rejection on the military estimates.

Japan.—At a banquet in Tokio on Tuesday to commemorate the alliance with Great Britain, speeches emphasizing the solidity of the alliance and its pacific aims were delivered by Viscount Hayashi and Mr. Lowther.

Obituary.—Lord Goschen; Sir W. H. Russell, the veteran war correspondent of *The Times*; Mr. Pelham, President of Trinity College, Oxford; Lord Allendale; Rear-Admiral Raby; Sir A. B. Johnson; Major-General Sladen; Lady Cadogan; Major M. eyle; Captain J. R. Carr-Ellison; Mr. Francis W. lie; Mr. W. Strickland, of Naples; Nawab Zafar Jung Lahadur; Mr. G. M. Tripathi; M. Serpollet.—Times,

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

A POLITICAL MADMAN.

PENSA, FEB. 8 (Reuter.—M. Alexandrowski, Governor of Pensa, was shot dead last night. He was well known as the Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society in the Russo-Japanese War.

It appears that as M. Alexandrowski was leaving the theatre at the close of the performance, a young man pushed his way through the crowd and fired a revolver shot at the Governor, who was struck in the neck and fell dead to the ground. The murderer also shot dead the Assistant Chief of Police before the latter could fire. The young man then dashed into the theatre, where the shots fired in the street had caused a panic. The director of the theatre tried to capture the man, who fired at him but missed, lifting instead a policeman, who was killed. The business manager, who attempted to seize the assassin, sustained a severe bullet wound. In the confusion caused by the affair the murderer fled into the ladies' cloak-room. The attendant, preserving her presence of mind, showed him up some stairs leading to a loft and locked the door after him. The murderer then appears to have attempted to commit suicide, as he was found lying unconscious on the stairs. He died in hospital without his name having been ascertained. The bullets he used were poisoned with cyanide of potassium.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 19:—I have just returned from a tour in the province of Tambov. The statements regarding non-interference in the course of the elections, published by M. Stolypin in the foreign Press or distributed by the local Governors, might, as far as the result is concerned, be exclusively published aboard. Every possible means is being employed to prevent the return of Moderate Liberals and Constitutional Democrats, either by cancelling the candidature, by arresting the candidate, or by annulling the election. Many reasonable candidates have thus been excluded. Even a meeting of large landowners on the eve of the elections in Morshansk, among whom the Con

course of the same speech, which Mr. Wilfrid Ward's correspondent quotes in order to stigmatise M. Briand as expressing approval of M. Vivian's anti-religious remarks, M. Briand made the following remarks which are totally inconsistent with the views attributed to him in Mr. Wilfrid Ward's letter :—

"There must be no equivocation or misunderstanding between us. . . . I will tell you presently how the Government intends to execute the law; but it is necessary not only for you, but also for the countrys that it should be known what is the doctrine of the Government towards the church. What does the State owe to you gentlemen, the lay State? What it owes you catholics. . . is liberty of conscience. It owes you more still, it owes you the faculty of expressing in full independence your religious beliefs by external manifestations which consist in worship. That right the law is bound to confer on you the State is bound to secure it for you, if the law were not to afford it you, it would be a bad law, a law of persecution. And when you say that we are declaring war on the Church on religion gentlemen you are mistaken. The lay State must remain neutral towards all religious beliefs. It is not anti-religious it has not the right to be anti-religious. It is a religious (neutral). When it finds itself in presence of the Church it must examine the latter under two aspects because the Church has assumed two aspects because its action has to forms. The lay State in order to ensure its security and its predominance is necessarily anti-clerical. It is called upon in fact to oppose the Church when, abandoning its domain of religion and intevening in the sphere of politics, the Church imperils the predominance of the State. But if the Church remains on its own ground, if the faithful content themselves with manifesting their religious sentiments in the form of worship, the State is bound to stop (suspend action) before that sacred domain. If it sought to penetrate therein, the law in hand, to put obstacles to the practices of faith, it would become an intolerable tyrant. Gentlemen, if it were to assume such an attitude, I personally should not be at this tribune to represent it. I have my own ideas. I mean them to be respected; I respect those of other people. When the report on this great reform, separation was entrusted to me, it was in that spirit that I accepted it."

The part of M. Briand's speech which I have quoted was applauded several times, not only by the Left, but also by the Centre and Right. It is to be regretted that it should have escaped the notice of Mr. Wilfrid Ward's Protestant friend.

The same correspondent, writing on Feb. 13, says :—Whereas on the one hand it certainly looks as if the remaining difficulties between Church and State were now reduced to mere matters of detail, on the other hand, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has addressed to the French episcopate a brief note which may mean anything or nothing. If it be the intention of the Vatican, as is alleged in some quarters, to confuse matters so that the issue of the present attempt to reach an understanding should be failure, the ambiguous terms of the Cardinal Archbishop's note might serve the purpose. If, on the other hand, there is really a mere difference of form at stake, the Archbishop's note would not imply anything to prevent an agreement. It runs thus :—

"I am directed by the Holy Father to inform the Bishops that the stipulation introduced by the Minister of Public Instruction in the administrative contracts to be entered into between the Mayor and the priest for the gratuitous use of the Church cannot be accepted, and that it is necessary to maintain the formula drawn up by his Holiness in order to safeguard the principle and the right of the hierarchy. This formula must in all the dioceses serve as the basis in the preparation of the contracts between the mayors and the priests in conformity with the bishops declaration.—Francois, Cardinal Richard."

But before all it is necessary to know what significance is to be attached to the equivocal note of the Archbishop of Paris. Does the Vatican want a settlement or does it wish merely to cause confusion with the object of promoting a rupture, with private worship to follow?

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Speech by Lord Curzon.

At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held at the Society's hall, John Street, Adelphi yesterday afternoon, a paper on "The Practical Side of Famine in India" was read by Sir Frederick S. P. Lely, late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Lord Curzon presided, and those present included Lord Reay, Sir Stuart Bayley, Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence, Sir C. Elliott, Sir J. Thompson, Sir J. Bourdillon, Sir C. Lyall, Sir P. Playfair, Sir T. Holdich, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, the Governor of the Bank of England, General Sir E. Collen, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir J. Buckingham, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir W. Bisset, Sir W. H. Treacher, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir E. T. Candy, Sir A. Trevor, and Sir T. Fowell Buxton.

Lord Curzon briefly introduced the lecturer who he said, was one of the most distinguished civilians who had served the Government of India of recent years. It was partly in recognition of his work in connection with the famine of 1899-1900 in the province of Gujerat that he had had the pleasure of inviting him to be a member of his Legislative Council at Calcutta, and, for the termination of his career in India, making him the head of the Central Provinces.

Sir Frederick Lely, whose paper was illustrated with views shown on a screen, drew a vivid picture of the famine of 1899-1900 in the once prosperous province of Gujerat, where the people formerly lived in comfort on a fertile soil, and only knew of famine as a grandfather's tale. It was pitiful to see the frantic efforts of the poor folk to save their cattle, on which they depended for their future livelihood. Finally the expedient was adopted of sending cattle to the forests of Thana. About 10,000 were sent off, the Government lending the money to pay the charges. But it did not turn out a success, and the conclusion arrived at was that, if similar conditions should ever recur, it would not be advisable to deport the cattle, but rather at any cost, to keep them at home under the personal care of their owners. It was only a phase of what he believed to be an elementary truth in Oriental Government—that in dealing with famine or plague or any other trouble that policy had the best chance of success which preserved intact the family life. Famine once meant abandonment of the people, desolation, cannibalism. It now meant much distress, much mortality it was true, but also persistent and thoughtful effort to diminish it, approaching by dint of severe experience ever nearer to the ideal when everything should be foreseen and forestalled.

Lord Carzon, after referring to the interesting character of the paper, said many people might assume that the majority of the people seen on relief works were in a very emaciated condition, the sort of living skeletons that were pictured in English illustrated papers at the time of the famine in India. But his recollection was that on the whole the people seen on relief works were in astonishingly good condition, and they were so because they had been caught hold of by the Government in time. It was the skulkers who could not be tempted outside their villages, the poor wretches who strayed from the Native States across the border into British territory, the thousands of people who were either too timid or too proud to solicit assistance, whom were the sufferers. They were the people whom the Government were always trying to draw into their mesh, and who, if they failed to do so, collapsed and died. In every famine there was, of course, considerable mortality. But the mortality with every famine that occurred grew less, because of the greater experience the administrators had behind them, of the more highly organised staff that they had equipped for the purpose, and perhaps also because of the greater intelligence and understanding of the people themselves. The lecturer had truly said that famine connoted a difference between past and present. The change synchronised with the period at which the Government of India was effectively taken over by the British Administration. At first famine was looked upon rather as the legitimate field of private charity than as imposing any call upon the funds of the State. That condition of affairs went on for about 100 years then about forty years ago a revolution came. From that time forward the State had begun seriously to admit its obligations in respect of famine. With each successive famine the scope of that administration was increased until in the famine of 1899-1900 it fell to his lot to make the statement on behalf of the Government that no single rupee would be spared by which they could hope to mitigate dire suffering or to save human life. Another cause of our advance was the fact that in each famine a commission of experience was appointed to visit the places affected, and to take evidence from all classes. We had gradually evolved in India the science of famine relief, a science sufficiently elastic to be capable of adjustment to the circumstances or requirements of different times and different localities. In the famine of 1900, 6,000,000 persons received relief, and the total expenditure was about 16,000,000l. That we should ever be able altogether to prevent famine in India, the climate and the population being what they were, was, at any rate in any time that we could measure, extremely unlikely. But that we should seriously reduce the frequency of famines was, he hoped, probable. That we had already markedly mitigated the severity of their incidence might be regarded as absolutely certain. As he looked back upon the experience of that time, he did not know whether more to admire the patience of the sufferers themselves or the heroism of the officers, both English and native, civil and military, to whom the charge of the suffering people was committed, or the heroism of the missionaries of every nationality, women as well as men. Let those who wanted to see what the British Government was capable of doing in India go there, not in prosperous times, but when the country was in the throes of a great famine. They would see there what no Government in the world had ever attempted to undertake in the past, and what no Government in the world except our own was capable of undertaking now. (Cheers.)

Other speeches followed.

(Concluded on page 8.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Those whose experience of India goes back to the later seventies will remember that Mr. Goschen, as he then was, was mentioned by the gossips as a possible successor of Lord Lytton and that a distinguished upcountry contemporary of yours protested against such an appointment on the ground that our prestige in the eyes of the Queen Empress's feudatories would be lowered unless a nobleman of ancient lineage were chosen. Evidently the writers did not foresee that within a comparatively few years the grandson of George Joachim Goschen, the German publisher, would himself be a peer of the realm and that he would die Chancellor of the Oxford University—a position he valued quite as much, if not more than his seat in the House of Lords. By the way, speculation is already rife as to who will succeed Lord Goschen in the Oxford Chancellorship. Amongst the names mentioned are those of Archbishop Davidson, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner. If it rests between Lord Milner and Lord Curzon I should be inclined to plump for the latter.

SIR OWEN BURNE'S MEMORIAL.

I must not forestall your review of this very readable volume which has just been published by Mr. Edward Arnold, but I cannot refrain from quoting an amusing story Sir Owen relates about the late Duke of Cambridge. In 1880 the "Senior" gave a dinner to "Bobs" in honour of his great devices in the Afghan war. The Duke presided on the occasion and was graced by the presence of the then Prince of Wales. The former proposed the toast of the evening and got on admirably until he came to the capture of the Peiwar Kotal which as Sir Owen reminds us was regarded as a great feather in the victorious commander's cap. What followed I must give in the author's own words :—The Duke said : "And now I come to the Pass—the the great Pass—the well-known Pass (where the—was the Pass, he whispered to those near at hand) the wonderful operations at the Pass—the Pass (where the—was the Pass? whispered the Duke again getting very hot and angry) when our friend covered himself with glory—I mean the Pass—What is the name of that—Pass?" at last he roared till some one near at hand whispered Peiwar and we all cried with laughter, while the Duke shook himself to go this became together as gentle as a dove, and went on with a very good speech. Sir Owen's anecdote reminds me of another which I may have mentioned before but which I think will bear repetition. When that well-known soldier and man-about-town Sir Henry De Bathe who passed away a few weeks ago was a youngster he on one occasion accorded the Duke in St. James street and said:—"Where is Fernando Po, Sir?" "How the—should I know?" was the gruff reply. "That is exactly what I said" rejoined Sir Henry De Bathe "and they promptly plucked me." Not the least interesting part of Sir Owen's book is that which relates to his long and honourable connection with the India Office. The proceedings of the Secretary of State's Council of which Sir Owen was a distinguished member for ten years are shrouded in almost as much mystery as the deliberations of the Cabinet. He lets us into one or two secrets. For example, he mentions that "when in Council each member has to stand and speak as in an ordinary Parliament and is only allowed to do so once on the same question," I do not think that this fact was generally known; I confess that I had not realised that the meetings of the Council were so formal as all that. There are other points on which I should like to have touched, but as I have said I must not trespass too much in the reviewer's preserve.

TRAVELLING DE LUXE.

Some Novel Features of the "Koeber."

PILLOWS AS LIFE PRESERVERS.

Although year by year the perils of the deep are minimised by the progress of science, the best that human ingenuity can do will ever be as nothing compared with the power of the elements. Though men travel by sea for years in safety and comfort, a disaster to a vessel never fails to bring home to voyageurs how entirely they are at the mercy of Providence. A disaster, for instance, such as that to the Austrian Lloyd *Imperatriz*, in which a number of lives were lost a few days ago, naturally brings its thoughtful moments to those about to venture on a voyage in a similar liner on the same waters. But reflection and knowledge bring their assurances. For instance, the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Koeber," which left the Victoria Dock for Trieste yesterday, carried some passengers who probably did not know when they turned in for the night that their heads were lying on their own life buoys. Yet under the head of every passenger by this sumptuous vessel was an apparatus for saving his or her life—a fact which cannot be too well-known or too often emulated. Outwardly the pillow cases in the cabins of the "Keober" present no visible difference to those in any other vessel, but the inquisitive traveller who unties the strings of the pillow case will find a snugly-folded life-belt, of a very neat design. It is in brown cloth, and is made to be fastened with tapes to the back and front of the body, hanging round the neck. It is estimated that the belt will support a man for six hours in the water and it is curious to think of the many thousands of persons whose lives might have been saved had this simple apparatus been in general use as it is in the "Koeber." The belt is not filled with cork but with a vegetable called Kapoo, which is grown in the Madagascar islands, and yet the life belt makes as soft a pillow as if it were filled with eider-down. The bed mattress is of the same material, and as each of these is capable of supporting several people, when placed together, a dozen, or score of the mattresses form a raft which, in a dire emergency, might be the means of preserving many lives. It may be mentioned that the "Koeber" is the first vessel to instal this excellent life-saving appliance. However remote the vessel may be from a calamity, it must be no small source of comfort to those travelling by it to know that when they lay down at night they are reposing upon a life-belt and a raft.

The "Koeber," as we have said, is a sumptuous vessel, and might surprise many Anglo-Indians who have for years sworn by the P. and O., in the belief that they had no competitors. The "Koeber" was built in 1903 in the Company's dock at Trieste. She is ✠100 A 1 at Lloyds, is 5,304 tons gross; 425 feet in length; 45 in the beam, and 30 feet deep. She has accommodation for 85 first class passengers, who on board may be said to be in the lap of luxury for, at any rate, seventeen days of their lives, for that is the period which the vessel takes to reach her port of destination. There is excellent accommodation for 43 second class passengers; and what *pater familias* may be glad to know, there is a nursery for eighteen children,—a little establishment which we believe to be unique on an Indian liner. In the way of saloons, bars, cabins, fans, lighting, general furniture and fittings, pianos, books, deck chairs, and plenty of room for promenading after dinner, the proprietors of the "Koeber" have said the last word. We need not give details of her decks, engines, speed, screws, h.p., and so forth, for the "Koeber" is abreast of the best of the liners to the East.

Only one word more may be said of this fine vessel. Her internal decorations throughout are marked by that excellent taste and artistic sense which is the characteristic of the continentals. Her smoke rooms, music rooms, ladies sitting rooms, and so forth, are in an agreeable dark wood, handsomely carved and turned, and picked out with small pieces of inlaying, and inset with pretty water-colour chromographs of the East, all by the same artiste, which gives a tone of luxury to these apartments, which can scarcely be excelled by any vessel afloat. And the kitchens, baker's shops, ovens, and spits are a veritable eye-opener to the voyageur. The officers of the "Koeber," from Captain Ottilleo Foresti downwards, are genial company and gentlemen all, and when the ladies are tired of banging the ship's pianos, the officers can strum the light guitar or sing a love ditty in English with the most delightful accent imaginable, and as glibly as any French chansonette who has tired of her native audience at the Folies Bergere and has sought a new excitement at the Tivoli in the Strand.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO. AND THE PATIALA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a letter appearing in your issue of the 16th January 1907 under this heading and over the signature of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen as Solicitors of the Council of Regency of the Patiala State.

As one of the chief actors in the Loan transaction referred to, I am confident you will extend to me your courtesy and publish my reply giving my version of what actually took place, especially as I dispute the accuracy of several of the statements made by Messrs Craigie and Co.

In the latter part of 1897 Mr. J. S. Tellery who was the Agent in Bombay of the late Maharajah of Patiala called upon me and discussed the question of arranging a Sterling Loan of £90,000 to pay off a debt due by His Highness to the Bank of Bombay.

After making enquiries at Home I told him such a Loan was feasible and we would provide the money at a fixed rate of 5o/o per annum.

Direct correspondence took place then with the Maharajah which can be produced showing that we were willing to lend £90,000 at 5 o/o per annum for 3 years, provided seventeen lacs of Government Paper were deposited.

In December 1897 I made a special journey to Patiala with a view of bringing the matter to an issue.

I had several interviews with the Maharajah, but the matter was allowed to rest for several months, when my late Firm of William Watson and Company was again spoken to by Mr. Tellery on the subject.

After consulting with our Solicitors it was decided that we should lend the money to Messrs. Tellery and not to the Maharajah who, being a reigning prince, could not be brought within the jurisdiction of a British Court.

An Agreement was drafted by our Solicitors that against a deposit of Seventeen lacs, not 20,91,100 as Messrs. Craigie state, we would lend £90,000 for 3 years certain at 5 per cent. per annum.

Arrangements were then made by our London House to cable out £90,000 on 1st August 1898, but it was not till about 21st August that the paper then with the Bank of Bombay could be lifted as that Bank required certain formalities to be completed first.

We thereupon received seventeen lacs of paper and paid over the equivalent of £90,000 thereby reducing the rate of interest payable by the Maharajah from 7 per cent. over Bombay Bank Rate (average 7 per cent—3 per cent) to 5 per cent.

This paper was "the private property of the late Maharajah" as it stood in his name and "did not belong to the State".

Our correspondence was with the late Maharajah, not with the State.

We did not demand Rs. 20,91,100 as cover but 17 lacs which is proved by the correspondence.

In fact we did not know what the actual amount of Government paper was the Bombay Bank had as security for their Loan nor did it concern us.

We did not know what were the arrangements Messrs Tellery had with the late Maharajah beyond the fact that he was acting for him in all his financial transactions borrowing money for him from other Banks and paying for the Maharajah large sums.

Now, Sir, I will put it to your Readers, if as Bankers we ask for only 17 lacs as cover, why should the Maharajah give us as Messrs Craigie state, 4 lacs more?

The Financial Secretary with a special Power of Attorney from the late Maharajah came to Bombay and endorsed all the 20,91,100 over to Messrs Tellery, knowing full well that we only were to receive 17 lacs. Messrs. Tellery thereupon, and in his presence, endorsed 17 lacs to us and handed us 3,91,100 for safe custody.

Had the Maharajah not wished Messrs Tellery to be able to use the Balance, why did the Financial Secretary not take them back to His Highness as the £90,000 transaction was then completed.

I am sure every man who gives the matter a moment's thought will come to the conclusion that these Rs. 3,91,100 were left with Tellery upon which to borrow further monies for the late Maharajah.

This in effect was the case as Mr. Tellery informed us shortly afterwards he required additional Advances on the 4 lacs paper he had put in safe custody.

Now the case, so far as my late Firm of William Watson & Co. is concerned, is in a nutshell.

Now the Council of Regency admit or deny that Messrs Tellery made payments after the main advance on behalf of the late Maharajah amounting to or exceeding the sum of, say roughly, 5 lacs.

From the accounts rendered to Mr. Biddulph I am informed that he has passed items exceeding that sum paid out by Messrs Tellery on the Maharajah's account, for which they did not receive funds direct from the Maharajah to pay them.

It therefore follows that Messrs Tellery used the subsequent advances obtained from us for these payments.

Messrs Craigie admit they called in the aid of the Statute of 1796 which they say was passed for the express purpose of stopping the lending of monies to Native Princes under circumstances similar to those in the present case.

No, the real reason they pleaded this Act was that they knew in law and equity they had no chance otherwise of recovering the amount from us. Why did the Council of Regency not sue another Indian Bank for the return of 5 lacs? Because the Statute in question does not touch corporate bodies but only British subjects.

It is no doubt quite true that on other old accounts Messrs Tellery owed the late Maharajah a large balance, but is it equity that we who as Bankers in good faith, advanced money on the security of Government paper for the benefit of the late Maharajah should suffer because the late Maharajah financed Messrs Tellery over other and earlier ventures on which there was a balance due.

Let me now traverse the facts as stated by Messr Craigie Lynch & Owen.

(1) Messrs Craigie state that negotiations resulted in a Loan to "Patiala State" of £90,000 Sterling and a further Loan of Rs. 41,885.

The Loan was not made to the State but to the Maharajah.

We were no parties to a distinct Loan of Rs. 41,885. Our Loan was £90,000 on 17 lacs of paper.

(2) Messrs Craigie state the 'State' deposited Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100.

Our answer to this is that we only demanded 17 lacs and only got 17 lacs *qua* the £90,000. The Maharajah and his Financial Secretary Bodi Harnam Singh who endorsed the paper knew this and this was not deposited by the State but by the Maharajah.

(3) Messrs Craigie state in their next paragraph that the whole 20,91,100 was lodged for £90,000 and Rs. 41,885.

This I deny *in toto*. We knew nothing about the separate 41,885 loan, and it did not form part of our arrangements with Tellery. All our correspondence bears out that we only took 17 lacs and the Maharajah from our letters to him knew it.

The 4 lacs were placed by Messrs. Tellery in safe custody and we issued Safe Custody receipts.

It was not our business to enquire into the details of the arrangements Messrs. Tellery had with the late Maharajah.

We were justified in assuming that if such a sum was left to Messrs. Tellery it was to be used, otherwise why did the Financial Secretary not take it back to his Master? It was not part of our duty as Bankers to see that the money was used for the Maharajah's benefit, but as the accounts show it was in fact so used.

Messrs. Tellery informed us when asking for further advances on the 4 lacs that they were for purposes of the Maharajah.

It is quite true we declined to deal with Mr. Biddulph for the obvious reason that he only offered to pay us a little over 14 lacs but he never tendered us all the interest and charges accrued for 3 years, and even if he had, we would not have accepted it, unless he had also tendered the further advances. No one would give up their security on payment of a part only of a debt.

I do not see how Messrs. Craigie in a further paragraph make out that the 'State' was a loser of something over a lac of Rupees'. I presume some of the difference would arise out of the charge for interest on practically 19½ lacs for 3 years.

Without any disrespect to Messrs. Craigie and Company their statements are all more or less legal quibble—the fact remains that the Council of Regency had to call in a practically obsolete Act which was not passed for such a case as ours and thus only were they able to force us to a compromise as our legal Advisers told us that we had no defence to this Act, which I repeat we did not even know at the time of making the Loan.

The result of the Compromise was that practically the Patiala State recovered from us £34,000 which we had already paid on its behalf through Messrs. Tellery and by a legal juggle we were made the means of Patiala recovering part of a bad debt from Messrs. Tellery for monies lent them years ago by the late Maharajah.

I ask you, Sir, whether a wealthy State should act in this manner and should be allowed to keep 5 lacs belonging to our Creditor: I only wish public opinion in India would bring strong pressure to bear on the Council of Regency so that restitution would be made to our Creditors who are now the sufferers.

I am, &c.,
PAUL PFLEIDERER,
51 York Street,
Buckingham Gate S. W.

P. S.—For the information of your readers I send you a print of the Act which you may otherwise have great difficulty in obtaining as it is over 100 years old, and which I shall be glad if you will print as an appendix to my letter. Section 28 is the only one which refers to this matter.

"XXVIII. And whereas the Practice of British Subjects lending Money, or being concerned in the lending of the same, or in Transactions for the borrowing Money for, or lending Money to, the Native Princes in India, has been productive of much mischief, and is the source of much Usury and Extortion: And whereas the wholesome Orders of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to India, have not been sufficient to restrain and repress the same: And whereas it is highly desirable that such Practices should be prevented in future; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the First Day of December next, no British Subject shall, by himself, or by any other Person directly or indirectly employed by him, lend any Money or other valuable Thing to any Native Prince in India, by whatever Name or Description such Native Prince shall be called nor shall any British Subject, either by himself, or by any other person directly or indirectly employed by him, be concerned in the lending any Money to such Native Prince, nor shall any British Subject be concerned either by himself or by any other Person, either directly or indirectly, in raising or procuring any Money for any such Native Prince, or being security for such loan or Money, nor shall any British Subject lend any Money or other valuable Thing to any other Person for the Purpose of being lent to any such Native Prince, nor shall any British Subject by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly for his Use and Benefit, take, receive, hold, enjoy, or be concerned in any Bond, Note, or other Security or Assignment, granted or to be granted by any such Native Prince, after the First Day of December next, for the Loan or for the Re-payment of Money, or other valuable Thing, without the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Directors of the East India Company or the Consent and Approbation of the Governor in Council of One of the said Company's Government in India, first had and obtained in Writing; and every Person doing, acting, or transacting, or being concerned in any Actings, Doings and Transactions, contrary to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a Misdemeanor at Law, and shall and may be proceeded against and punished as such, by virtue of this Act before any Court of Competent Jurisdiction; and all Bonds, Notes, Assignments, or Securities for Money, of what kind or nature soever, taken, held, or enjoyed, either directly or indirectly, for the Use and Benefit of any British Subject, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be null and void to all Intents and Purposes."

SWADESHI SUGAR.

MUTALASHI WRITES TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Overland Mail*:—SIR,—That the Swadeshis should suddenly (?) have discovered that "imported" sugar is contaminated by the blood and bones of "kine and swine", is, to me, rather amusing in the light of the following fact:—One day in the fifties of the last century I was riding past the Hindoo burning ghat on Balck Bay (Bombay), when I came upon a native guarding a large heap of part ally calcined human bones and skulls. To my query he informed me that they came from "in there" indicating the ghat. To my suggestion that they were better taken out and cast into the sea, he replied, with evident astonishment, "Thrown into the sea! Why these are sold for refining (Swadeshi) sugar!" This fact I communicated to the then *Bombay Times (Times of India)* or *Bombay Gazette*, but has it taken all this time for the orthodox to learn what was known to and made public by a Mlechcha some fifty years and never, to my belief, contradicted? MUTALASHI.

THE Rev. Father Nunan, speaking at a reunion of the Catholics of Stoke-on-Trent, said he had been asked why he did not promote gatherings at which young people would have a chance to meet each other. But if they waited for him to arrange to make "matches" they would wait a long time. People might talk of whist drives and cinderellas, but as one who had knocked about the world a bit and who knew a good deal about human nature, he believed they could not have a better thing than the old-fashioned tea party at which to tell "the old, old story."

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore, skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue, and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

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Mailed Free, "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

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be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membrane. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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SPORTING NEWS.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

Hindus' Good Innings.

PRESIDENCY COLLAPSE.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

With as big a crowd lining the ground as on the previous day the match stood in a very interesting condition when play was continued. When play ceased on Thursday the wicket was beginning to crack up and it now kicked awkwardly on occasion. The Presidency after Cheetham's dismissal in the third over seemed quite at sea, and an hour and a half sufficed to dismiss the last eight men. Rutter played a very fine evenings, at times hitting well, and did ev rything to stay the rot that had set in. Baloo was always difficult to play, breaking both ways, and Erasha bowling at a good pace kept a nice length and met with considerable success. The tail was all at sea though Priestly played well and looked like staying when he was the victim of a decision that caused considerable indignation. Baloo is left handed round the wicket, the ball pitched outside the leg stump and coming in bumped, hitting Priestley very high on the thigh.

25 minutes left before tiffin the Hindus began their second innings but first wicket fell before the adjournment. After tiffin two valuable wickets fell but then Devekar and Pai stayed and they gave a lovely exhibition of nice cricket. On the whole the Hindus made a good show each man giving a good account of himself. Pai was again successful though not to the extent that he had been the previous day. He scored 16 out of Wigram in one single over. At 5-45 when stumps were drawn for the day their total score stood at 2-38 for 7 wickets.

With S. N. Powell umpiring instead of Mr. Cadell, the Hindus took the field punctually at 11-45 and Cheetham and W gram, the two not outs faced the attack of Mehendale and Erasha from the Gymkhana end. The former bowler put in a maiden and Erasha followed suit. Baloo who relieved Mehendale after one over, from the market end, clean bowled Cheetham and Airey followed. [85-3-53.] Cheetham had played a fine, free innings, in fact was the only one up to his departure who played with any degree of confidence. With a nice square cut off Erasha for a couple Wigram put on the first runs of the day after thirteen minutes play.

After a single Wigram faced Baloo and the ball coming in from the off got the shoulder of his bat coming in from the off got the shoulder of his bat and provided an easy catch for Mehta at point. [88-4-17.] His innings had lasted an hour and was a most useful one without a chance given.

Rutter followed and snicked his first ball off Baloo away to leg for three. Two overs later Baloo beat him badly but he then snicked a single and Airey touked the ball to long on twice in succession and 90 went up. Play continued slow till Erasha clean beat Rutter the ball just went over the leg stump and to the boundary, sending up the century in two hours and five minutes. In the same over Airey was lucky in seeing a skier fall safe in front of third man. In his next over however he put away nicely to the leg boundary and a single off Baloo in the slips saw 110 up. With neither showing much confidence Erasha clean bowled Airey with a fine, fast ball coming in considerably from leg. (105-5-10.) It was a nice free innings and his place was taken by Turner and runs came a bit faster till the new comer lunged out at a short one from Erasha and scooped it into his hands. (114-6-3) Coombs followed and his second ball from Erasha clean bowled him, (114-7-0) and Priestly came out and sent his second ball with a very nice smack to the tents past cover. Rutter followed with two to long on and put 120 up. Both batsmen looked like staying but Baloo kept on steadily's legs and as he misbit, the ball struck him high up on the thigh, and it was no little surprise to see him given out l.b.w. (125-8-5.). The next ball, Erasha's, Rutter drove straight to the screen and the next was a more than possible chance to Shunker off which two were run and 130 was put up and Crump glanced one from Baloo nicely to the Gymkhana tent. He stretched out for the next which beat him absolutely and got the balls. (137-9-4) Hare opened his score with a very short run and Rutter skied one dangerously to third man, and Hoare raised one which dropped half way down the pitch. The next over of Baloo's however saw Rutter smartly stumped. (138-10-21)

Rutter had played a very fine and invaluable innings only marred by one chance, a rather hard one. He played as carefully as the circumstances necessitated but let out well on occasion. This leaves the Hindus with a lead of 56 runs, the innings having closed at 1-20 after three hour to make 138.

At 1-35 Divekar and Shivram went out and the former took Crump's firs ball. The fifth rose and getting him on the body, winded him for a time. Hoare took up the attack from the Gymkhana end and Shivram hit him twice to the leg boundary, one of which Airey should have saved had he used two hands, and 10 went up. Divekar next drove Crump away to leg boundary, but in Hoare's next over he clean bowled Shivram with a beauty coming in from leg. Date now come out (20-11-1). In Crump's next over Divekar again put him away nicely to leg for four, but Hoare beat him badly three times successively, only for him to once more put Crump away in the same place. At the tiffin interval the score stood at 34 for one wicket, after 25 minutes play

After tiffin, play was resumed at 3-5 p. m., Divekar and Date continuing against the attack of Coombs and Hoare; the former batsman put Coombs away for four in his first over and Date got a single out of Hoare. In the second over of Coombs he put that bowler away for four on the leg and 40 was signalled. When the total reached 49 Date was very cleverly held in the slips by Coombs. [48-2-13]. Telang joined Divekar who secured one off Coombs and in the next over from Hoare, got one more making the total 50 up. Telang now square to his Hoare to the leg boundary twice and 60 was signalled Crump now taking over from Coombs and bowled a maiden, Faviell taking over also from Hoare.

Play continued very slow till Divikar pulled Faviell to leg for a quartet and an appeal by Crump for slow against Telang was unsuccessful. 70 then going up. Shortly after Faviell put down a fast one that bumped and went up off Talang's bat Hoare could not quite get to it. The next beat him, as also one from Crump, both just skimming over. More careful play and four byes sent 80 up but two balls later Hoare succeeded where he had before failed and caught Telang off a bumper from Faviell. [86-3-18.] Divikar had made 31 and was now joined by Pai and without more score in that over Faviell completed his fourth successive maiden. Hoare had replaced Crump and off one of his priestley stumped Divekar very smartly. [86-4-31.] Mehta came in next at five past four and Pai touched one from Faviell to leg, Turner saving the four and repeated this the next ball from Mehta who played very nervously. The 100 went up and an hour thirty five minutes played after which Mehta opened out and cut Hoare finely to the far ropes, Pai also hitting Faviell hard past point and Wigram displaced Hoare at the market end, to be well put away to leg by Mehta and 110 went up. The next ball went to the ropes through the slips and Pai later did the same and then, sent a full toss to the on boundary and the next past third man with 120 up and only a five save by crump stopped the fourth consecutive boundary but the fifth went to the ropes past third man, Sixteen being scored of the over by Pai and in the next 130 was up. Crump now took from Wigram and a single by Mehta was followed by a hit to the square leg ropes by Pai and the score reached 140. Scoring now slowed down considerably but the next half century went up with a full Pai off Faviell and then a great between point and cover. Turner now went to Crump's end an after beating Mehta three got himlbw with his fourth. [156-5-23] at 4-45 a Mehendale came in and for byes, the ball being over Priestley's hand, sent 160 up. Coombs went on instead of Faviell and a 8 balooner from Pai fell short of Faviell at long off. In Turner's next over he clean bowled Pai after a fine free innings, [263-6-44] followed by Baloo. Rising steadily the next ten was reached Mehendale micking off a ball from Turner for four and then Baloo hitting Coombs to leg for a similar amount, byes again bringing to complete the next change on the board. After Hoare took over from Coombs and play had continued very slow Baloo hit the former swiftly to the long on boundary in succession ending 190 up and they had passed their former total. More slow play and the second century went up after two hours and forty-five minutes scoring at exactly the same rate as the first innings. Cheetham took one for Turner and Mehendale hit Hoare nicely to long leg and a couple of singles off Cheetham sent 210 up. Faviell now took the ball at Hoare's end and Baloo hit him twice to leg, the first just falling over Rutter's head and another to the same place saw 220. Cheetham was being badly carted mainly by Baloo and 230 was not long in going up. Wigram went on for Faviell and was immediately hit to the ropes by Baloo but then got Mehendale out lbw. (238 7 22) Shunker was next in and stumps were drawn with the score unchanged and the Hindus now being 294 to the good with three wickets in hand.

Scores:—

THE HINDUS.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Mr S K Divekar, b Wigram	12	St. Priestley, b Hoare	31	
Mr P K Telang, b Hoare	16	c Hoare, b Faviell	18	
Mr M D Pai, b Faviell	107	b Turner	44	
Mr S G Mehendale, c Priestley, b Faviell	15	l-b-w Faviell	25	
Mr K A Date, c Wigram, b Crump	13	c Coombs, b Hoare	15	
Mr C V Mehta, (Captain), c Priestley, b Crump	3	l-b-w Turner	23	
Mr Oghad Shunkar, c Faviell, b Crump	2	not out	5	
Mr P Erasha, b Crump	0	} To bat.		
Mr A Seshachari, c Rutter, b Crump	0			
Mr P Erasha, b Crump	0			
Extras	14	Extras	35	
Total	94	Tot 1 (for 7 wikts)	228	

Fall of Wickets:—1st Innings—1 for 6; 2 for 101; 3 for 159; 4 for 164; 5 for 170; 6 for 172; 7 for 174; 8 for 175; 9 for 194 and 10 for 124.

Fall of Wickets:—2nd Innings—1 for 20; 2 for 48; 3 for 86; 4 for 86; 5 for 156; 6 for 163 and 7 for 228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Mr E E Coombs	6	0	22	0
Mr H J Hoare	11	0	49	1
Mr F T Crump	15·3	3	36	5
Mr W F O Faviell	12	2	40	3
Mr H Cheetham	3	0	14	0
Major Wigram	5	0	15	1

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt J G Grier (Captain), c Pai, b Baloo		3
Mr H Cheetham, b Baloo		53
Mr W O Faviell, l-b-w Baloo		14
Major Wigram, c Mehta, b Baloo		17
Mr J O Airey, b Erasha		10
Capt Rutter, c Seshachari, b Baloo		2
Mr J C Turner, c and b Baloo		1
Mr E E Coombs, b Erasha		1
Mr E Priestley, l-b-w Baloo		5
Mr F T Crump, b Baloo		4
Mr H J Hoare, not out		0
Extras		7
Total		128

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 8; 2 for 18; 3 for 85; 4 for 87; 5 for 114; 6 for 114; 7 for 114; 8 for 123; 9 for 128; 10 for 128.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr P Baloo	31·3	12	57	7
Mr P Erasha	24	10	53	3
Mr S G Mehendale	10	3	21	0

BAREILLY POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, FEBRUARY 23.

There was a very large gathering on the Polo Ground this afternoon to witness the two games in the semi-finals in the Bareilly Junior Polo Tournament. The Civil Service were "At Home" to all society. I ought to mention here that the Civilians in Bareilly, as in Lucknow, thoroughly identify themselves with local sporting institutions. The first game was between the 17th Lancers' (junior team) comprising Mr. Parbury (captain) Messrs. Fisher and Gurland and Major Nicholls (back) and the Durham Light Infantry comprising Captains Matthews, Urthans, Jeffreys, and Wallace (back). The Umpires were Major Jones and Captain Ballantyne. This was a very level and hotly contested game. The first and second chukkers were blank of results though the Durhams, in the latter, were for a long time pressing on the Lancers' end. Then the latter ran the ball to the opposite end, where it went out wide. The third chukker opened with the Durhams bringing the ball in and carrying it along against all opposition and quickly hitting goal, when level play all over the ground followed till near the close of time when the Lancers pressed in front of the Durhams' flags and scored a subsidiary and then, meeting the bit in, again renewed the attack and got a goal. The fourth chukker witnessed a very lively bout attended by some dangerous situations. Play was mostly in the Lancers' half of ground where the Durhams had two runs to flags scoring a subsidiary each time. The score now stood, Durhams one goal, two subsidiaries to one goal, one subsidiary. Through the remaining two chukkers play continued fast and strenuous and though each goal was in turn threatened the defence averted scoring; game the every time very level and closely contest concluded in favour of the Durhams by the advantage of one subsidiary.

The next game was between the Carabiniers, comprising Captain Cole, Mr. Kidd, Captain Watson and Mr. Kennard (back), and the 14th Lancers comprising Jamadar Munsaram, Messrs Sutherland, Hewlett, and Captain Hughes (back). Captains Jeffreys and Ballantyne were Umpires. Mr. Kidd filled the vacancy caused by a regrettable accident yesterday to Captain Heseltine whose condition, after all, is not so bad as first reported, but it will be long ere he can take his place in his Polo team. Though thus crippled the Carabiniers' team played a splendid game against one of the foremost Indian Cavalry teams, and the game was on a par with the one that preceded it in point of dash, hard-hitting and galloping, Watson and Hughes doing splendid work for their respective sides. Soon after the game opened each team scored a goal, and in the second chukker, after a deal of fast and hotly contested play the Carabiniers pressed home an attack and Watson hit the second goal. There was very level play for most of the third chukker in which a curious accident occurred. A bandage of Mr. Kidd's pony began to unwrap and Watson getting alongside in a *melee* that occurred, the loose bandage got round one of his pony's legs and on his turning round he pulled Kidd's pony down. In this chukker the Lancers increased their score by one goal and two subsidiaries, and the Carabiniers added one goal to their score. In the fourth chukker the Lancers spoilt a strenuous bout, got a subsidiary and the score now stood—Carabiniers three goals, one subsidiary to two goals and three subsidiaries; and in the fifth and practically last chukker the Lancers got one subsidiary, and had another shot at the flags. In the forty seconds left for the sixth chukker the Lancers had another shot at the flags which went out wide and thus they lost the game by three goals and one subsidiary to two goals and four subsidiaries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

3RD CHALLANGE CUP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	2 38	Mr R H H Hopkins and apt Ritter as
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Pinston
Mayfly	8 9	Mr J B K Macbeth

From Committee Vessel round South Karanga Buoy leaving it to starbd round Sink Hole leaving it to starbd, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Commit te Vessel thence round South Karanga Buoy leaving it to starbd. and back to Committee Vessel, Course No 7=3 2-3 miles.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	All'cos. M S	Entered by
Pixie	5 12	Mr J E Aspinwall.
Trixie	5 12	Mr C D V Bomberger.
Mainkin	10 24	Officers R A
Yellow Peril	Scr	Capt Lewellie.
Erin	7 17	Mr R H Ireland

Course No 26—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island and round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving both to starbd round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starbd and thence round North Karanga Buoy leaving it to starbd finishing at Committee Vessel. Above will be reversed, 12·5 miles

W CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailes at 3-35 p. m,

Name of Boats.	All'cos. M S	Entered by
Swift	9 30	Sergt Major Emery R E
Swale	9 30	Corporal Offord R E
Rajo		Capt W F Pouto

Course No 19—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to port round North Karanga Buoy leaving it to starbd and thence See Vessel above will be reversed. 9·6 miles.

TOMBOY CLASS HANDICUP RACE—Sailes at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J W Meiur & C A Wordsworth
Loupwing	9 27	Mr R St J Gillespie Capt R F
Maud	10 24	Officers R E
Midget	11 27	do R A
Corelle	9 22	Mr J G E Mitcalfe
Clute	9 22	Mr J J Wele
Valkyrie	10 26	Mr H E Johnson
Mag	Scr	Air G H Byrne

Course same as B class.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

A fine afternoon's sport was witnessed on the second day of the Secunderabad Races. The weather was fine though again hot, and the attendance was above the average. Colonel O'Sullivan and Officers of the R. A. M. C. were "At Home" to their friends, the band of the Manchesters playing a selection of music. Captain Tudor was again conspicuous in two wins and two places. One of the four races which he started in Investment was disqualified for carrying short weight. She started a hot favourite. Pte. Wilson, a promising jockey who shortly leaves the Army and who should be heard of in the near future in the professional list, made the best race of the meeting so far, on Comely with Quicksteps getting home by a short head, whilst loud applause greeted Captain Tudor's splendid finish in the last race, when he brought in Seamew by a mere neck from Young Prince who was not fancied at all. Leader's win came as a great surprise, his performance on Tuesday last, when he ran third, not giving backers much confidence about him.

The following are the results:—

BIGGINNERs' PLATE.—3 furlongs. Winner Rs. 150, 2nd Rs. 30, and 3rd Rs. 20.

For Arabs.

Mr Hodgson's g a g Seamew 10st.....Capt Tudor 1
Capt Jackson's b a g Mac 9st 5 l/4lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Ever's b a g Parvo 10st 3lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran:—Nalbund 11st 7lbs and Saimoo 10st 3lbs.

The Race:—was won easily by one length, a quarter separating the next two. Time—43 4/5mins.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Seamew, Parvo and Mac; 4 to 1 Nalbund and 6 to 1 Saimoo.

TATMUTLA PLATE.—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 50 2nd Rs. 30, and 3rd Rs. 20. Arab Ponies 14-1 and under.

Capt Jackson's b a g Hail-fellow 11st 11lb Capt Tudor 1
Mr Jedder Fisher's b a k Play Boy 11st 7lbs...Capt Hodgkinson 2
Capt Bayley's ch a g Shikarri 11st 2lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran Borealis 10st 6lbs.

The Race:—A fine race, won by 4 lengths with one length between 2 d and 3rd. Time 1 min 11 seconds.

Betting.—Evens Hail-Fellow; 6 to 4 Shikarri; 5 to 1 Play Boy 10 to 1 Borealis.

POLO HANDICAP.—3 furlongs. Rs. 150 per winner; 2nd Rs. 30 and 3rd Rs. 20.

Handicap for Australian and C B ponies 14-1 and under.

Capt Hely Hutchinson's br cb w Comely 8st 10lbs Private Wilson 1
Mr Mowbray's ch g Quicksteps 9st 10lb.....Capt Tudor 2
Mr Robinson's d w m Frenchwoman 11st...Mr Evers 3

The Race.—A neck and neck race, Comely winning in fine form by a head with 1/2 length between second and third. Time—42 seconds

Betting.—6 to 4 Quickstep, 3 to 1 on the other.

THE OPEN SPRINT.—3 furlongs. Rs. 150 winner, 2nd Rs. 3 , and 3rd Rs. 20. for all ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr Mowbray's d a h Young Prince..... 1
Mr Rees br c g Firzer 10st..... Capt Harvey 2

Also ran. Parvo 8st 2lbs; Shikarri 9st 9lbs.

The Race—Was won in a canter by three lengths, Time—41 3/5 seconds.

Betting.—Even, Investment; 4 to 1 Fizzer and Young Prince, 3 to 1 Shikarri, 10 to 1 Paris.

Investment was disqualified for short weight.

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.—5 furlongs. Rs. 150; 2nd receiving Rs. 30, and 3rd Rs. 20. Handicap for horses.

Major Jones' b ab g Leader 7st 9lbs.....Sidik Oomer 1
Mr Willoughby's S andal 10st 3lbs.....Owner 2
Capt Hodgkinson's br m g Tappington 11st...Owner 3

Also ran:—Falstaff 9st 7lbs; Bridlemere 8st 9lbs.

The Race—Leader won easily with one and half lengths to spare with half a length between the other two. Time—1 minute, 6 seconds.

Betting:—2 to 1 Sandal and Falsaff, 4 to 1 Tappington and Leader and 6 to 1 Bridlemere.

LILLIPUTIAN STAKES—4 furlongs. Rs. 150; 2nd Rs. 30 and 3rd Rs. 20. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Hodgson's g a g Seamew 11st 3lbs...Capt Tudor 1
Mr. Mowbray's ch a h Young Prince 11st 2lbs ..... Driver Kel y 2
Capt Jackson's b a g Mac 10st.....Owner 3

The Race:—was won by a head with Mac half a length behind.—Time 56 2-5 seconds.

Betting:—Evens Seamew and Mac and 10 to 1 Young Prince.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH 1907.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Dealers' Consolation Plate 3-45 p m
2nd Race—The Kensing on Plate 4-10 p m
3rd Race—The spring lass 4-40 p m
4th Race—The second Dealers Consolation Plate 5-10 p m
5th Race—The Parel Plate 5-40 p m
6th Race—The Harem Plate 6-5 p m
7th Race—the Omra Plate 6-30 p m

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeil and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL STRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	...	...	...	3-10 p m
Church Gate	...	...	...	3- 5 p m
Grant Road	...	...	...	3-22 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi		...	...	3-36 p m

(Ex. Sp.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. H. T. C.

Bombay 1st March, 1907.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 1.

The second game in the semi finals of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles and the 14th Hussars. It proved an easy win for the Volunteers who played as they liked, entirely defeating their opponents in every branch of the game. They scored 3 goals in the first half and 6 goals in the second half, the Hussars not once getting near enough to even have try at the scoring, the match ending in a victory for the Volunteers by 9 goals to love. The final to-morrow, between the Volunteers and the Royal Engineers will be a good game, but the Volunteers are expected to win by fastness of play and better combination.

LORD LAMINGTON AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

His Excellency Lord Lamington accompanied by Dr. Caghill his Medical Officer visited the J.J. Hospital on Thursday. His Excellency was received by Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D. I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Lt. Col. W. H. Quicke F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon Major L. F Childe, M.D., I.M.S., 1st Physician, Major C.H.L. Meyer M.D., I.M.S., 2nd Physician, Major A. Street F.R.C.S. I.M.S., 2nd Surgeon, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, L.C. Date, Stanley Reed, Esq. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, J.J. Hospital Nursing Association, Sister Mary Constance in charge of the nursing staff and other members of the Hospital staff, and was conducted over the whole of the main building and the Parsee wards. His Excellency enquired about a number of the patients and the measures for their relief and comfort in Hospital and sympathised with them in their sufferings.

He also inspected the Sir William Moore's operating Theatres which are in course of construction and the New Wadia Home for Nurses which is almost complete. His Excellency then visited the Bai Motibai Hospital for Maternity cases and the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital for women and children, and expressed himself satisfied with the result of his visit.

An amusing incident illustrating the craving amongst a certain order of playgoers for strong dramatic fare occured the other night at a northern theatre (says the "Tatler"). Three solemn-looking seamen presented themselves at the pay-box and inquired of the money-taker the name of the piece. "Kindred Souls,' by Milton Rays," was the reply. "How many murders are there in it? asked one of the men. "Not a single murder," responded the money-taker. "No murder!" exclaimed the man with surprise. "Then in is there a suicide?" "No" "he sailor turned to his companions, and after holding a brief conference with them remarked to the money-taker: "All right, mister, we'll not go in to-night."

LEATHER INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

The Governor Visits a Factory.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, attended by Capt. Pollard, A. D. C., motored down from the Government House to Dharavi, Sion, to visit the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory of Sir Adamji Peerbhay and his Sons.

The spacious garden of the factory was beautifully decorated with bunting and the red cloth was laid all along the route of inspection for which it was arranged His Excellency was to take while visiting the different departments. The exterior of the factory was made not less attractive, a considerable portion of the road about the premises also being beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

At about 4-30 in the evening His Excellency alighted at the factory gate where he was received by Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, and his sons Messrs. Mahomedbhoy, Abdul Hosein, Currimbhoy, Ibrahimbhoy and Peerbhoy. His Excellency was then shewn over to the different departments, where every process of leather manufacturing was explained to him. The Factory is now complete in all departments, viz., the tanning, currying and manufacturing of all kinds of boots, shoes, etc., both hand and machine made, as well as military and civil harness saddlery accoutrements, trunks, bags, cases and all sorts and conditions of leather articles. These departments are fitted up with the latest and most improved types of machinery and appliances.

His Excellency was very much pleased with all that he saw and was struck in particular with the method they made imitation crocodile skin out of the ordinary buffalow skin during the "ready while you wait" space of time. His Excellency was not less surprised when he was told that it took about nine months to prepare the buffalow skin, six months, for cow's hide, and about three months for goats' and sheep's skin.

After the inspection of the Factory, the distinguished visitor was conveyed to the luxuriously furnished rooms above the office when he took tea. Before his departure, he was garlanded and the workmen raised three cheer for him. His Excellency shook hands with Sir Adamji and his sons, and thanked them each individually for the trouble they had taken in showing him round the Factory, and explaining to him all the processes of the leather manufacturing. His Excellency then, amidst the cheers of the workmen, left the Factory.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO'S. MILLS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the annual meetings of the six mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., were held at No. 1, Forbes Street, one after the other, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding at each meeting. Owing to pressure on our space, the Directors' reports, which were approved, confirmed, and adopted, have been held over for a day.

At the meeting of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the year ended 31st December 1906, in addition to an ad interim dividend paid in August 1906. Messrs. D. Gostling and Vijbhukandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

At the meeting of the James Greaves Mills Company, a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was also declared. Messrs. D. Gostling and S. B. Broacha, the retiring directors, were respectively re-elected. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

At the meeting of the Connaught Mills Company, a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was also declared. Messrs. D. Gostling and S. B. Broacha, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

The Howard and Bullough Mills Company also declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum. Messrs. H. Kreis and S. B. Broacha, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. Messrs. A. C. Payne, and P. Byrne, the retiring directors, were re-elected. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

The Imperial Cotton Mills Company also declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. Messrs. Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai and P. Byrne, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

MR. CARTER, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., has left for Tokyo to take part in the proceedings of the Conference of World's Students Christian Federation to be held from April 3rd to 7th.

INVESTING £5 TO EARN £5000.

A form of investment which combines absolute security of capital with the prospect of immense returns.

There is no doubt that if a form of investment can be found offering opportunities of large returns of one's original capital without any risk whatever, it would speedily become most popular with all classes, from the dauncier with a few thousands to invest to the subaltern of the line or the civil servant, to whom the depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee is a matter for rueful concern.

Now the French with their usual commercial keenness and acumen have realised the possibility of such an investment. And so popular has it become with them, that at the present moment no less a sum than £350,000,000 is invested in such securities in that country alone.

These securities are what are known as Premium Bonds, and there is absolutely no reason now that their existence has become so well-known, their benefits should not be shared in by the people here in India.

Premium Bonds are highclass gilt-edged interest bearing securities issued and guaranteed by various Governments and Municipalities. You invest say £20 in one of them, City of Paris Bonds for instance you draw your 2, 3, 4, 5, per cent, as the case may be and every two or three months you have an opportunity of being awarded a cash premium of £20,000, £10,000, £8,000, £4,000 or of many other varying amounts.

And for all this you annot possibly lose your money. A Paris Bond for instance is secured upon the rates and revenues of the City, a Congo Free State Bond is guaranteed by the Belgian Government, and so on. And by purchasing your Bonds through the International Securities Syndicate, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W, England, you gain additional safety. For this Syndicate insures against depreciation every bond purchased through them in a British Insurance Co. So even if the Municipality of Paris filed its petition or the Belgian Government went into liquidation there would be no fear whatever of your losing your money if you purchase your securities through the Syndicate.

As long as you are a Bond-holder you draw your regular interest at the very least your bond will be redeemed at par, and in all probability it will be redeemed with a large cash premium such as £4,000, £20,000 or £10,000 added on to it. And you have more than one opportunity of gaining these large bonuses. They are awarded every two or three month. By investing £5 you can obtain 500 opportunities every year. You thus combine absolute security with steady interest and the prospect of a large capital increase at any moment. You have all the excitement of speculation on a large scale without any of the attendant risks. You are given an interest in your investment and as these Bonds are negotiable securities you can sell them again at market prices.

Readers who would care to investigate this matter further should write to The International Securities Syndicate, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, for a copy of their interesting book entitled "THE PREMIUM BOND," which will be found to contain all the informations you require, and which will be thereupon sent to you free of all charge.

One of the chief advantages the International Securities Syndicate offers to intending investors is that of buying these Bonds by instalments. You can if you like pay in as little as eight rupees per month in this way, and on receipt of the first quarterly instalment the Bonds be one your absolute property, the interest is accredited to you and you are entitled to participate in the next Premium allotment. Indeed cases have been known when the fortunate investor has found himself the possessor of £10,000 in solid gold before he has even paid two instalments.

Write for full particulars to the International Securities Syndicate, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN response to an invitations issued in the names of Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. J. B. Petit, a meeting of native gentlemen was held last evening in the office of Mr J. B. Petit, Elphinstone Circle, to consider the result of the recent Justices' Election. About thirty gentlemen were present including representatives of the Gujarati dailies and other newspapers.

Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh who presided; Dr. Nadirshah E. Sukhia, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Bhaprurji Sorabji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr D. N. Bahadurji, Dr. Bahadurji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. J. P. Petit, Mr. Rustom M. Vachhaghandhi, Mr. Ratanji K. Dadachandji, Mr. R. H. Rustomji, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotomdas, Dr. Jehangir J. Lilaowala, Mr. J. B. Marajban, Mr. Meherjibhai P. Madon, Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, Mr. D. J. Padhye, Dr. Dinsha B. Master, and others.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted with closed doors, the Chairman requesting at the end to the gentlemen of the Press, who were present in the meeting, not even to publish the resolutions arrived at by the meeting. The proceedings lasted nearly two hours.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The manly healthy tone of the Vernacular Press of Western India (i.e. the Bombay Presidency) both Hindu and Gujerathi, have always been admired and accepted as a pattern for imitation not only in the Presidency but beyond it, but unfortunately the result of the Justices' Election have upset the equilibrium of some of the Parsi Journals, one of which the *Bombay Samachar*—characterises the result as "Murder of Local Self-Government" and comes to the conclusion that the "Prestige of the Government and the Official classes' have, suddenly, decreased; while the *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* sends up a loud lamentation and instantly prophesise that "the curses of the country must descend more upon these fellow-countrymen of ours" (their homes being excluded!) for siding with the Caucus party. Now, how in the name of commonsense can language like the above help to strengthen and cement the cause of Local Self-Government in India because its "redoubtable champion," Sir Pherozesha Mehta, has been hard it and thrown out in a fair free fight. And does the writer in the *Akhbari* include Hindus and Mahomedans or only the Parsees, in his "curses on his fellow-country men" as both Hindus and Mahomedans were in the ranks of the Independent who voted against the Bandsmen? Why not take the defeat like men, instead of whining over it, and fighting it out in a Court of Law without recommendable. Lord Curzon, five years ago, telegraphed through Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy his congratulation, on the fiftieth anniversary of the *Rast Goftar*, to Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Editor, for having "set a standard of sound sense, sobriety and loyalty in Journalism, which are a credit to the Indian Press."

OBSERVER.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Arabia", Captain Leigh, to Marseilles and London:—

Woolcombe, Mrs
Neville, Mrs
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Latham
Hilde-brand, Major
Robinson, Mr J F
Char Tyrie, r
Brown, r and Mrs J C G child, and infant
Dysart, Miss
Sprot, Mr and Mrs F L
Sprot, Mr F W
Vaneum, Major
ohnston, Major and Mrs H W
Brooking, Mrs H T
Stewart, Major and Mrs F T
Vaughan, Mrs and child
Vaughan, rs
Lequerte, Revd W R
Merrik, Mr and Mrs H C
Merrik (Jr), r
Waipert, Mr M
Brown, Mr J W
Patch, Mr C L
Byrnes, Mr
Byrnes Miss
Deider, rs E N
Hill, r and Mrs E B and infant,
Wilmore Capt and Mrs W S and infant,
Sperag, Miss
Posner, Mr J
Fra er, Major and Mrs
Richardson, Miss G W
Hartshman, Mrs
Loth, Mr G
Westropp, Mrs A S A
Wear, Mr J D
eLean Revd W
McLean Mrs and 3 children,
Harvey Mr and Mrs F H and infant,
Ag-berg Mr and Mrs H C and 5 children,
Oakes, Mr A W
Ga shots, Mr R
Carter, Mrs R E
Osmaston Mr and Mrs L S and 2 children,
Pong, Rev H
Elles, Mr W
Ancy, Revd R L and Mrs
Hawke, Miss
Wilkes, Mr O E
Maxwell-Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Faus, Dr D R
Sanoon, Mr A A
urrie, Mr and Mrs A C
Colomb, Lt-Col F C
Colomb Mr and 2 children,
Scar, 3 Misses
Hart, Mr F W
Fairbridge, Mrs
James Hodgkinson, Mr and Mrs
Cumbelege, Mr C F
Cumberledge Mr
Hailes, Miss M L
Motsan, r E
Morsan, Mrs
Herringham, Mr and Mrs W P
Butler, Miss
Knight, Mrs
Capel cure, Mrs H
Begbie A S Maj
Ferrard, Mr and Mrs H C
Dane, Miss
Evans, Mr Loftus
Evans, Miss
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Revd G M
Davies, Mrs
Lee, Mr E J
Waterfield, Mr F
Hill, Mr W J Smith Maj J R
Mr D A Thomson and Child,
Low, Miss A C
Stodd, Mr E B T
Cole, Miss H
Mrs H T Dunlop and Child,
Diver Mr Mrs Jack,
Thacker, Dr F J
Toomey, Mr W G
C

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The King's Speech.

In accordance with custom, Ministerial and Opposition banquets marked the eve of the opening of a new session of Parliament. The chief supporters of the Government in the House of Lords were entertained by the Marquess of Ripon, and the Opposition Peers dined with the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Marquess of Londonderry. The Prime Minister entertained the members of the Government and a number of his supporters in the House of Commons at his official residence in Downing Street, and Mr. Balfour, as Leader of the Opposition, gave a dinner at his residence in Carlton Gardens. Receptions were afterwards given by the Countess of Portsmouth and the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The Second Session of the Second Parliament of King Edward VII. was opened on Feb. 12 in State by his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen. The weather was far from favourable for a State pageant, but, notwithstanding an intermittent rainfall and muddy streets, large crowds gathered along the line of route between Buckingham Palace and Westminster. The royal procession left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes to two, one proceeded by way of the Mall to the royal entrance beneath the Victoria Tower, where their Majesties were received by the great officers of State. Going to the Robing Room, the King put on the royal robes, and then advanced into the House of Lords, where a brilliant assemblage greeted their Majesties. The King and Queen having taken their seats on the thrones, his Majesty, through the Lord Great Chamberlain, commanded Admiral Sir, H. F. Stephenson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know that "it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in the House of Peers."

After a short interval the Speaker appeared at the bar of the Upper Chamber, accompanied by the Serjeant-at-Arms, his chaplain, and a number of members of the Commons. His Majesty then read the Speech from the Throne.

THE KINGS SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

I am happy to say that my relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly, and I have no occasion to add to the full statement which was laid before you in December, resulting a number of satisfactory agreements recently concluded.

The earthquake at Kingston adds one more to the series of calamities which Jamaica and my other colonies in the West Indies have experienced. I regret the deplorable loss of life and destruction of property in an important city, and I have seen with satisfaction that the emergency has been met by the Governor and his officers with courage and devotion, and by the people with self-control.

The occasion has called forth many proofs of practical good-will from all parts of my Empire; and I recognise with sincere gratitude the sympathy shown by the people of the United States of America, and the assistance promptly offered by their naval authorities.

The first visit of an Ameer of Afghanistan to my Indian dominions for more than twenty years, and his active survey of leading features in Indian life, have been to me, and, as I understand, to the Ameer himself, a source of much gratification, as tending to promote that right feeling which is even more important than formal compacts.

In India, while firmly guarding the strength and unity of executive power unimpaired, I look forward to a steadfast effort to provide means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government among the vast populations committed to my charge.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

Estimates of the national expenditure for the forthcoming financial year will in due course be laid before you. They have been framed with the object of effecting economies consistent with the efficient maintenance of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

Serious questions affecting the working of our Parliamentary system have arisen from unfortunate differences between the two Houses. My Ministers have this important subject under consideration with a view to to a solution of the difficulty.

A measure of licensing reform will be introduced, with the object of effectively diminishing the evils which result from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors under present conditions.

Proposals will be laid before you for more clearly defining the functions of the military forces of the Crown, both Regular and Auxiliary, and for the improvement of their organisation.

Bills will be introduced dealing with the holding and valuation of land in Scotland.

Your attention will be called to measures for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs, and for otherwise improving the system of government in its administrative and financial aspects. Proposals will also be submitted for effecting a reform of University education in Ireland whereby I trust that the difficulties which have so long retarded the development of higher education in that country may be removed.

You will also be invited to consider proposals for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, for Regulating the Hours of Labour in Mines, for the Amendment of the Patent Laws, for improving the law relating to the Valuation of Property in England and Wales for enabling Women to serve on Local Bodies, for amending the law affecting Small Holdings in England and Wales, and for the Better Housing of the People.

I commend all your arduous labours to the continued blessing of Almighty God.

After the impressive ceremony attending the reading of the King's Speech the vast and brilliant assembly dispersed and on the return of the royal procession to Buckingham Palace their Majesties were again heartily greeted.

The House reassembled for business at the usual hour of meeting shortly after four o'clock, one of the first to arrive being the Prince of Wales who took his seat on the front cross bench. After the Lord Chancellor had read the speech—all the members being uncovered—Lord Castletown moved the Address in reply, arguing that the empire was being guided in the way of peace and prosperity in co-operation with his gracious Majesty. He laid emphasis on the agreements which had been made with different countries, setting questions which had been long outstanding, bringing foreign relations into a satisfactory condition. References to the dispute between the two Houses were received with some cheers from the Government benches, as were remarks on the Irish portions of the Speech. Lord Chichester seconded the Address and like the mover, referred sympathetically to the death of Lord Goschen, the great public servant, whom the country had lost during the recess. It was a great satisfaction to observe in the Speech there was no mention of the word war.

There was a large gathering of members in the House of Commons, and nearly all the leading men were present. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, supported by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, and others, was on the treasury bench; Mr. Balfour, flanked by Mr. Long, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Jesse Collings, being opposite. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law were for some time notable absentees, but they made their appearance when Mr. Balfour was half through his speech. Mr. John Redmond had his usual corner below the Opposition gangway and Mr. Keir Hardie occupied the corresponding seat two benches below. The speeches of the mover and seconder of the Address, Mr. Tomkinson and Mr. Rarey, were modest, moderate and short, as such speeches are expected to be, and both members were warmly congratulated on their performances.

MR. THAW'S TRIAL.

Prisoner's Fears of Being Declared Insane.

Despite a multitude of conflicting and sensational rumours, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Thaw's trial will be resumed on Monday.

The bereaved juror, Mr. Bolton, is conscious of the greatness of the issues at stake, and in all event has expressed his willingness to continue his duties.

Mr. Thaw is said to be quaking in the Tombs Prison in fear lest Mr. Jerome should apply for a commission in lunacy to examine his mental condition. He has greater horror of the lunatic asylum than of the electric chair, and has accordingly instructed his counsel to oppose such an application. It is an open secret that Mr. Jerome will use every step to [illegible] Thaw.

A rumour, never explained, this affords no other viewer, is that he is ready, it counsel for the defence wish it, to agree to an official investigation of the prisoner's mental condition. So far the alienists for the prosecution have been prohibited from examining Mr. Thaw, but they have profited by the opportunities furnished by his appearance in court to watch him carefully.

Their observations extending over three weeks, lead them to believe that the prisoner is now, and has always been, mentally sound. They will testify to the effect unless the family of the prisoner expresses desire that his mental condition should be ascertained by a commission.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 15.

The following statement in reply to Mr. Jerome's position in regard to the plea of insanity set up by the defence has been issued: "If any of the experts retained by the defence, some of whom have already testified, will say authoritatively that in their opinion Mr. Thaw is now insane, the District-Attorney will join with them in a request to the court for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to decide the question of the defendant's insanity."

AN "ARCHBISHOP'S" ROMANCE.

There has recently been started in Paris, as already stated in the "Daily Mail," in the building occupied by the Barnabite Fathers before their expulsion from France, a new form of public worship, organised by the "Catholic Apostolic Church of France."

An Association for Public Worship formed under the law on the Separation of the Church and State, has hired the Church and Monastery of the Barnabite Fathers, for which it pays a rental of £410 per annum.

The head of this Church is styled the "Most Reverend Archbishop Rent Vilatte." He is a prelate of what is known as the Old Catholic Church. The French Clerical and Monarchical Press have related a number of extraordinary details about him.

Among other thing it was related in the "Libre Parole" that Mgr. Vilatte had, although a prelate, at various times, been obliged to earn his living as a cook, as house-painter, a waiter, and a sailor before the mast. It is also alleged that he had applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for consecration as a bishop before being invested by the Nestorian Patriarch of Antioch.

A representative of the "Daily Mail" called yesterday at the church, which is situated in the Rue Legendre and had an interview with Archbishop Vilatte.

Mgr. Vilatte who was attired as a Catholic Archbishop, is a tall, dignified, greyhaired man of fifty-five, and speaks English perfectly.

"I am glad," he said, "to have an opportunity of refuting in such a widely-circulated paper as the "Daily Mail" the various false statements that have been made about me.

"As my Roman Catholic friends find it difficult to disprove the validity of my ordination, it is sought to throw discredit on me as an Archbishop, because it is said that I have been obliged to work for my living.

WORK OF MANY KINDS.

"I have never been afraid to work hard both in a spiritual and in a physical sense. Willingly have I shown those about me how to saw wood, cook a European dinner, sail a boat, and even build a house.

"As a younger man I was never afraid of fatigue of any kind, and I could handle a rifle or throw a tomahawk or ride a buck-jumping horse with any Red Indian or cowboy. But it is perfidious to say that what I did to assist my parishioners as a missionary was done as a means of livelihood.

"I was born in Paris. My father and my grandfather were both members of what was known as the 'Little Catholic Church.' At the age of sixteen came the war with Germany, and, although but a boy, I enlisted in the 83rd Battalion of the National Guard, and took part in the battles of Chatillon and Buzenval.

"A couple of years after the war, I emigrated to Canada, and lived in the backwoods for years. I was ordained a priest by Mgr. Herzog, and 'Old Catholic Bishop' who had himself been consecrated by the former Roman Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht.

"I then returned to Canada, and, in the course of a few years, found myself with twenty-two other priests attending to the spiritual welfare of some 200,000 people, mostly emigrated Poles, who had seceded from Rome and formed an Independent Catholic community—the centre of which was Duval. It became necessary to appoint a Bishop. The choice of my fellow priests fell on me. I went to Europe in 1891, and the Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, the most ancient and most authentic Oriental Catholic prelate, issued a Bull for my consecration and investiture as an Archbishop.

"Now this Patriarch, Ignatius Peter III., has been received in state by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a special throne was erected for him in Canterbury Cathedral on the occasion of his visit. It is, therefore, impossible that the Archbishop of Canterbury should refuse to recognise a bishop consecrated by the Patriarch of Antioch.

"I was consecrated an Archbishop of the Orthodox Church by Bishop Alvarez Julius I., assisted by Paul Athanasius, Bishop of Kottayam, and Gregorius Bishop of Ninanam."

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Commons Pass First Reading.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

MR. DICKINSON, M. P., to-day introduced his bill to give women the Parliamentary vote. It was read a first time, and the second reading has been fixed for Friday March 8.

Although the precise terms of Mr. Dickinson's Bill have not yet been settled, he has laid down the principle that all women ratepayers and all married women shall have votes.

Sir Charles Dilke described the Bill to-day as doubling the number of occupier voters. Mr. Keir-Hardie is backing the bill, although he has not yet seen it. It is quite possible that its outlines will be altered before it comes up for second reading.

The Unionists will not oppose it, but will propose an amendment giving both sexes equal franchise rights on the present basis. The opinion among M. P.'s was to-day far from favourable to Mr. Dickinson's proposal. The idea is prevalent that if women receive votes, the Socialistic movement will come to an abrupt end, and that the period of extreme temperance and anti-club legislation is certain to follow.

The Bill which is annually introduced by Sir Charles Dilke is also down for second reading. It follows on the lines of the franchise existing in Australia.

The Suffragettes do not approve entirely of Mr. Dickinson's Bill. They would sooner have the New Zealand system, which is practically adult suffrage for both men and women. There is, however, some idea of suspending the demonstrations meantime.

A rumour in the Lobby to-day had it that the Bill would meet with the fate of former measures of the kind, and be talked out.

THE SPEAKER'S RULE.

Members were to-day not ill-disposed to the new regulation for the admission of women to the House of Commons. St. Stephen's Hall provides ample accommodation for the ladies, and members know where to look for any visitor. Formerly the member's name was called in the outer Lobby.

The new rule does not interfere with tea parties in the House, or when summer comes, on the terrace. But ladies cannot, in consequence of the Suffragettes' action, go about the House unless they are personally accompanied by a member.

ONE SUFFRAGETTE SET FREE.

Mrs. Rowe, Hammersmith, was released from Holloway against her will to-day. She regrets very much that a friend should have taken an unfair advantage to pay her fine of 20s. She stated that on Thursday six of them were put into a cell 9ft. by 5ft., with only three chairs, where they remained for about seven hours. Some had to go into the second division cells because there was no room.

Several applications made at Westminster Police Court to-day to pay the fines for the imprisoned Suffragettes were referred to Holloway Prison. The husband of one lady from the North sent a postal order more than sufficient, as he put it, to pay the fine for my misguided wife.

Miss N. Murell Marris writes that in her letter published to-day it was a policeman who said to a Suffragette: "I'd like to crack your skull for that," and not the Suffragette who used these words.

In fear of disturbances, a special posse of police was provided for a Suffragette Meeting at Hampstead this evening. Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson declared that since the mounted police charged the women, many ladies, including those of title, had not only expressed their sympathy, but offered to assist in the cause.

FRENCH SUFFRAGETTES.

It is announced that the Suffragettes of Paris are organising a demonstration at the Chamber of Deputies. No date has been fixed for the demostration, which may take the form of an invasion of the "Salon de la Paix."

The French Suffragettes' Association, of which the leaders are Mme. Kauffmann and Dr. Pelletier now has more than 200 members.

MR. BALFOUR'S POLICY.

Sound, Safe, and Sober Fiscal Reforms.

"I am one of those who firmly believe that while there are differences of opinion about anything that is relatively novel, there are unmistakable signs of the coalescence of Unionist opinion in favour of a sound, safe and sober policy of fiscal reform."

Mr. Balfour addressed these words to a great enthusiastic gathering of the Unionist Party at the Savoy this evening. It was a banquet given him by National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations.

"There are four points on the fiscal question that we ought to note in one field," he added. "They are:—

"1. The broadening of the basis of taxation. Some extension of our fiscal system is inevitable.

"2 The problem of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition due to bounties [illegible] tariffs.

"3 The question of foreign markets. I am firmly convinced that one of the greatest problems which small manufacturing countries like ourselves have to face, is this problem.

"4. There is the problem of our colonies. We must not close the eyes of prophets upon what those great self-Governments will become.

"So far as the blunders of our opponents are concerned, Unionists stand an excellent chance. This sudden attack upon the institutions of the country the prophecy of the destruction of the House of Lords, and of the dissolution of the Union with Ireland, indicate the bankruptcy of this Government that has no constructive scheme of legislation at all, but has been living upon the measures found in the pigeon holes of its predecessors.

Mr. Balfour, in reviewing the work of the Liberals, said that no bad yet to learn that there was one code of morality for South Africa and an entirely different code for the New Hebrides.

MR. BALFOUR ROUSES PARLIAMENT.

Colonies and Defence.

The "Mother of Parliaments" to-day discussed affairs which are common to herself and her daughter nations in a spirit of lofty and patriotic Imperialism, thanks mainly to a speech by Mr. Balfour, which the Colonial Under-Secretary correctly described as "inspired by the most profound political wisdom."

The debate—or, at least, the impressiveness of it—came as a surprise. For hours the assembly had been like an ill-assorted pair at dinner, apparently unable to drop upon a topic worth pursuing.

The privilege of the Press had been tried by Mr. J. D. Rees, the Radical member for the Montgomery districts, who asked the Speaker what was to be done when a newspaper published a speech of one man as that of another, and then when attention was called to the enormity, merely published part of the letter. The Speaker, posed by the gravity of the outrage, could do nothing on the spur of the moment beyond recommending the injured member to take legal opinion.

Even when Mr. Harold Cox moved his amendment asking that the first question at the coming Colonial Conference should be made, the fuller participation by the Colonies in the cost of Imperial defence, yawns were nearly as numerous as members, for Mr. Cox's similes were hardly of a character to ennoble the subjects. The best he could do was to compare the action of the Colonies to that of a member of the House declining to contribute towards the cost of a cab which he had shared with another member.

"It is very often done," said Mr. Willie Redmond reflectively.

MR. BALFOUR RISES.

But when Mr. Balfour appeared, all listlessness vanished, and the rising of the Leader of the Opposition brought members flocking back to their seats. They knew, of course, they would hear something worth listening to, but were probably not prepared for any address which will be read in every farflung outpost of the Empire with entire satisfaction.

Mr. Cox's tendency was to treat the subject in the spirit of a debtor and creditor account between the Colonies and ourselves. The whole of the fleet and the greater cost of the army, he said, fell upon the British taxpayer, or rather the taxpayer of the United Kingdom—still the United Kingdom, repeated Mr. Balfour, with the accent on the adverb, in obvious reference to the Premier's recently avowed Home Rule ambitions.

Mr. Cox's idea, continued Mr. Balfour, was that each Colony should pay for its fraction of the cost; but would one battleship less be required by England and would the Army Estimates be diminished by a farthing by the whole of our Colonies, which were our glory and the support of the Empire, were to declare for independence to-morrow?

The House must remember, too, that all the dangers England ran the Colonies also ran, although they were not necessarily concerned. The fact that they belonged to a world-wide Empire exposed the colonies sometimes to dangers which, if they were self-contained communities, they would for that very reason escape. It was impossible to ask the taxpayer in Canada, in Australia, New Zealand, or the Cape to provide money for someone else to spend, and he should view with the deepest misgiving—Mr. Balfour's tones were here most impressive—the proceedings of any Government of this country which suggested to the Colonies that they were not doing their duty to the Empire unless they were ready to put ships and men under British control in time of war. Public opinion was in no part of the Empire ripe for any such development. It was not even in sight, and never could be until some machinery was discovered which would enable Sta e affairs to be discussed by a body independent of the Parliament of this country and the Parliament of the self-governing colonies. We could not ask for it, and if we did we could not get it.

LOOSE ORGANISATION.

The loose organisation of the British Empire had both its advantages and disadvantages, and in the event of Imperial danger, we could rely, as far as the Colonies were concerned, on their voluntary assistance and their voluntary enthusiasm, which after all, would be better than any number of ships or men on board without enthusiasm. Schemes of fixed contributions were illusory, and we must trust in the future, as in the past, and be hoped with ever-increasing confidence in that feeling of Imperial patriotism which was no monopoly of the citizens of the Empire only in these islands, but was shared to the full by our fellow-citizens in every quarter of the globe.

Thus ran Mr. Balfour's sentences, but there was a ring in his voice and quality in his manner which defy reproduction in cold type, and brought cheer after cheer from friends and political foes alike, and made to seem not at all out of place the description of "historic" which was applied to it a moment or two later by one of the Government's adherents, Mr. Russel Rea.

After this, the Under-secretary for the Colonies came as a distinct anti-climax although the information he was able to give about the Colonial conference was interesting enough.

The resources of the British Army and of British credit, said Mr. Churchill, were of the greatest value to the Colonies, but it would be utterly wrong for them or us to try to measure the money value of the Colonies exchange between us. The British Empire was not a business; it was based on the principle of the family and not of a syndicate. Every cottage in the land would feel the benefit if we could lighten the burden of a armaments, which future generations would be believed regard as the blackest reproach on the science and Christianity of the Twentieth Century, and it would not be easy to say to what extent the defensive proportions could be reduced if the Colonies, or the responsibilities attaching to them were removed from our sphere. Nobody could allocate the resources of the Empire to any particular need; but while, like Mr. Balfour, he deprecated any bargaining spirit, he thought it the duty of the Colonies to contribute to the Imperial defence as opportunities might occur.

Then it was that the Colonial Under-Secretary lifted the curtain of the coming Colonial Conference, and the disclosed the following interesting, but, of course, not exhaustive agenda.

The constitution of the Committee of Imperial and Defence, and the question of the possibility of Colonial representation on it.

The Australian Naval agreement, and the complicated general questions of naval policy arising out of it.

The strategical principles governing Imperial Naval and Military defence.

The practicability of the Colonies organising their forces for war on principles laid down in this country.

The expansion of Colonial resources and the standardisation of Colonial war stores with those of the United Kingdom; and, in time.

The further interchange of Colonial contingents and the interchange of officers between the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

The amendment was withdrawn at the rising of the House.

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S REVELATIONS.

Threat to Court-Martial Officers.

The passages in which General Kuropatkin sums up his general conclusions upon the conduct of the war form an extremely interesting and eloquent contribution to the history of the subject.

Japan, he says, had been doggedly preparing for the conflict for ten years, and when it came it was the entire nation that made the war. The Japanese aristocracy sent their sons to conquer or die. The officers staring for the front had funeral ceremonies conducted over them and when they were taken prisoners, they generally committed suicide, even though wounded. The troops fought with a determination and valour never seen in any previous war.

Contrasting this attitude with that of the Russians, the report says: "Victory is rendered easier for the combatant whose nation does not spare its resources nor the lives of its best sons. Was this the attitude in Russia with regard to the war? Internal troubles, news of continual disorders, insults and reproaches levelled against the governing power, the officers of the army treated with contumely—that is what was read at the front, not only by the officers but by the common soldiers. The causes or objects of the war never having been clearly understood, such news from the Mother Country exercised a demoralising and crushing influence on all but the most robust minds. If Russia really wanted to win and expected the army to it, she should have treated the army very differently.

"And yet, in spite of all, in face of failure and defeat, we grew each month of the war, grew not only in number, but also in morale. If anyone had said a few years ago that Russia in 1905 would be able to concentrate in Manchuria an army of a million men thoroughly well organised and healthy, our critics would have declared absolutely impossible. Yet this miracle was accomplished.

There is ironical mention of "the high placed inefficient personages" who did not know their work and were weeded out or left the Army of their own accord. But the regimental officers were good, and though the Russian Army did not secure the fruit of victory, "it is not met its Tsushima."

Dealing with the performance of many corps, General Kuropatkin tells the old, old story of disorganisation, early retreat, disobedience to orders, and in some cases, cowardice, inevitably ending an disaster. The indictment ag ainst General Maw is particularly strong.

As the extent of the Russian failure became more and more apparent, General Kuropatkin became correspondingly severe towards his corps commanders. After the disastrous engagement at Sandepu he went so far as to threaten to court-martial the whole of them in the event of further disobedience to his orders.

THE DANGER OF ST PAUL'S.

Each of the three experts appointed to consider the stability of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the danger of which the "Dail Maily" has called attention ever since 1902 and as recently as December last, soon after which the expert committee was appointed, has examined the building minutely. They will meet next week probably on Wednesday, to discuss their individual reports, and will very likely be unanimous in their recommendations to repair the defects at once.

The experts are:

Sir Aston Webb, former President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. James A. Belcher, A.R.A.

Mr. McCartney, the official architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, will also be present.

Availing himself to-day of the opportunity of expressing his pleasure that attention had been drawn to the matter, Mr. Belcher explained that the committee had asked Mr. McCartney, the official architect of the fabric to prepare by next week drawings showing the position of certain defects in the building that had come under their notice.

"As the result of my investigation," he continued, "I can say this—the matter must certainly be dealt with, and that as soon as possible. Many of the defects are of very old standing, and we have to consider the present underground work and the habit of carrying down basements and foundations to such a low level that the water is drawn off, and with it the gravell which, of course, is likely to cause the weakness in the supports of the cathedral.

No doubt, he added, a large sum would be required, which the Dean and Chapter have not he their command, and he hoped that the public would not fail to see the funds were forthcoming in due course to secure it from real disaster.

AMAZING DIVORCE SUIT.

20-YEAR-OLD PETITIONER.

A great divorce suit at New York, is rivalling the Thaw case in its claim upon the attention of the American public. Twenty-seven young undergraduates of Yale are named by Mr. Edwin Norton, whose suit for divorce began yesterday in the High Court of Connecticut.

Mr. Norton, who is the son of the former president of the Tin Trust and lived at New York, eloped with Miss Birney, of New Haven, Connecticut, and married her on January 16, 1906, the magistrate officiating.

Miss Birney was known to be the prettiest girl in the State, and all Yale was at her feet. The sons of multi-millionaires paid her assiduous court, and proposals came to her thick and fast. Mr. Norton met her, and instantly fell in love with her, but there was one other well-known Yale boy in the same fix, who was supposed to have an excellent opportunity of capturing the prize. Mr. Norton's haste was the sensation of the day.

In his petition, young Norton alleges that he was intoxicated on the night of the elopement. The petition also states that his wife did not mourn while her husband was in Europe, but consoled herself with the attentions of a large cluster of admiring Yale students.

The first testimony called by the complainant was that of Mr. A. E. Mills, who told of visits paid by the bride and various young men to a restaurant in which he was a waiter, and where she and her companions made merry.

The Court is crowded with Yale men, who expect to be regaled with lively proceedings. Stories of late suppers and neat whisky have already been told.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE Feb 15

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C L S Russell, B Cov	Major A E Bernard, 30 Lrs (Gordon's H)
Mr A W Foord, B	Capt B A Rice, 4 G B
Mr J G I Hamilton, B	Capt A C Ingram, I M S
Mr P Davies, B	Capt C F G Lang, S T C
Lieut-Col W H Burke, I M S, Bo	Lieut G B Murray, S I C
Lieut-Col H P P Leigh, I A	Lieut R B Mackay, 28 Light Cav
Major C H S Falk, I M S	Lieut A C Fraser, S T C

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J M Burn, R E, B, 6 mo M C	Major O W Carey, 23 Punj 6 mo M C
Mr R G Girard, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut W McM Black, 55 Rifles, 6 mo M C
Mr H L Batterby, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut E J H Haughton, 78 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Mr F C Griffith, Bo, 5 day's extraordinary leave	Commander A J F Piffard R I M, to 12-6-07 on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Wilson, C S I, B Cov	Lieut S Turnbull, 23 Sikh Prs
Mr C E V Goument, B	Lieut C G V M Wardell, 21 Punj
Mr J Hudson, B	Lt Macdonald, 2-10 G R
Mr F B M Cardoso, M	Lieut H J Mackenzie, 51 Sikhs
Mr W T Morison, Bo Cov	Lieut E W Huddleston, R I M
Capt G B Drew, West Yorkshire Regt	
Capt W P Haydon, S T C	
Capt H O Covington, I A	
Capt L R Kelly, R A	

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour this morning with English Mails of the 15th February. She brought the following passengers:—

Abbott, Miss E	Kanuga, Dr S N
Austin, Mr A W H	Lees, Mr G W
Anderson, Mr A	Lawrie, Mrs H J
Barwick, Miss	Lawson, Mr R F
Benetts, Mr G	Lowe, Mr J H and Mr
Begg, Mrs	Martin, Mr M
Bennell Capt R S	Macdonald, Mrs
Brown, Miss G	Maxwell, Major H G
Billington, Mr W M	Mason, Rev Canon
Boyd, Mr J	Mano, Mr H
Bruner, Mr H	Mansfield, Mrs
Bee, Mrs W H	Marshall, Mrs F W
Cunningham, Miss E	Marshall, Mrs
Cobb, Mr	Mullin, Mr T
Casson, Major	Norman, Mr A F
Cowan, Mr W D	Norris, Mr O I
Cameron, Mrs D	Nicholson, Mr E F
Cole, Mr C R	Orr, Major W H and Mrs
Connell, Capt C F	Price-Edwards, Mr R J
Colyer, Major J T	Patterson, Mr G W S
Collion, Mr and Mrs W B	Petrie, Mr F G
Dunn, Mr M	Pennington, Capt and Mrs A H and child
Duslacher, Mr S	Ryder, Mrs D and 2 children
Damaino, Mrs N	Rice, Capt and Mrs and 2 children
deSuttemerie, Major and Mrs J	Retallack, Mr P H
Davis, Mrs and child and infts	Rolack, Mr Geo
Drake, Major and Mrs F R	Roe, Mr K B
Dew, Mr I	Sharpe, Mrs H
Eborall, Mr and Mrs E W	Seaniger, Mr H
Elliott, Mr G F	Scott, Mrs
Fletcher, Justice	Shaw, Miss H D
Ford, Major and Mrs C A W	Singh, Mr L S and Mrs
Framjee, Mr and Mr J D	Soldier, Mr W
Framjee, Misses	Saunders, Mrs S
Framjee, F J D	Tennant, Lt-Col J C Mrs
Goldie, Mr	Thompson, Major and Mrs D
Godary, Mr P	Turner, Lt Col and Mrs J C
Gerard, Mr W	Tonkin, Mr and Mrs and child
Harbour, Mrs E	Verder, Mr
Hamingtne, Miss M	Vlasto, Mr and Mrs A A
Hudson, Mrs C M	Vanlekhove, Mr E
Heycock, Mr W B	Varley, Mr A W
Hodgson, Mr A J	Warner, Mrs and infts
Hadow, Mr C M	Warner, Miss
Harrison, Miss J	Windle, Mr O H
Hill, Capt E S and Mrs	Wilson, Mr F W
Henry, Mr J	Wolfe-Murray, Major-Genl Sir J and Lady
Inshaham, Mr S	Weeby, Captain
Illius, Capt J W	Western, Lt J S E and Mrs
Jellis, Miss S M S	Ward, Mr P O
Jacob, Col	Wall, Major E W
Kay, Rev J H	Yates, Miss P

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

Later Departure for Bombay.

The Officiating Presidency Post-Master writes:—

Sir,—I have only just received intimation from the P. and O. Company that with effect from to-morrow the P. and O. steamer carrying the English Mails will start at 2-30 p.m (standard time) and not at 2 p.m. as heretofore. In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting at the General Post Office from to-morrow will be as below:—

For letters, Papers, etc. of the Unregistered mail—1 p.m.

For letters, papers, &c, of the Unregistered mail *with late fee*—1-45 p.m.

Registered letters	12 noon
Registered letters *with late fee*	12-30 pm.
Insured letters	12 30 am
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Feb. 12, there were brief references in the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament, to India and Afghanistan. His Majesty said:—

"The first visit of an Ameer of Afghanistan to my Indian dominions for more than twenty years, and his active survey of leading features in Indian life have been to me, and, as I understand, to the Ameer himself, a source of much gratification, as tending to promote that right feeling which is even more important than formal compacts.

"In India, while firmly guarding the strength and unity of executive power unimpaired, I look forward to a steadfast effort to provide means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government among vast populations committed to my charge."

THE ADDRESS.

In the course of the Debate on the Address, Lord Lansdowne said:—We look certainly in these days with no diminution of pride upon our Indian Empire. It may have lost something of the picturesqueness which used to make it so attractive, but we reflect with pleasure that there never was a time when the Indian Empire was based on a more solid foundation of prosperity or when the people included within it regarded our rule with a greater measure of acquiescence. But the gracious Speech contains a paragraph which is rather remarkably worded and perhaps a little enigmatical upon this subject. We are told that his Majesty, while firmly guarding the strength and unity of executive power unimpaired, looks forward to steadfast effort to provide means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government among the vast populations commited to his charge. Perhaps the noble marquess will be able to tell us whether that is merely the expression of a general sentiment or whether we are to regard the paragraph as portending new legislation of a far reaching description and affecting the foundations of government in India. Upon the visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India we can only congratulate his Majesty's Government. I am sure the noble marquess will agree with me when I say I am very far indeed from regarding that visit as being a mere parade movement. On the contrary, I believe it to be a very significant visit, and I trust what it does mean is that the Indian Government have succeeded at last in dispelling that feeling of suspicion with which undoubtedly for many years the ruler of Afghanistan regarded the Government of India. May I be permitted to add my congratulations to Lord Minto? Many of us who know him well have long recognised that he possesses qualities which we may be quite sure had a great deal to do with bringing about this successful visit and the good results which, I feel confident, that visit is likely to produce.

The Marquess of Ripon said:—My noble friend opposite naturally referred to the Indian paragraph in the Speech. It is one which we must all regard with very deep interest. In my judgment it is a great thing that the Ameer of Afghanistan should not only have made a prolonged visit to India, but that he should have had the opportunities of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of our government, our relations with the chiefs, and the policy which we importantly pursue between all races and religions in that land. I believe that what has occurred will tend to cement more closely our relations with the ruler of Afghanistan, and to produce those right feelings which, as the Speech says, are even of more importance than formal compacts. (dear, hear.) The arrangements made for the reception of the Ameer by Lord Minto and the Government of India have been most satisfactory. Lord Minto has so conducted all the arrangements, that I believe that in no single instance has any contretemps occurred. As to the second paragraph of the Speech relating to India, the noble lord spoke of it as somewhat of a surprise. But in saying that, he cannot have altogether rejected the important speech made by Mr. Morley on the Indian Budget last year. My right hon. friend laid down, in language which was a delight to hear himself, the main principles of his Indian policy. He said that the Government quite as strongly in India as here were alive to the necessity of taking some steps to meet the almost universal desire for political advance. Now, what has been done? The Governor-General has entrusted the consideration of whether steps could be taken in direction I have indicated to a committee of his Executive Council. They have reported, and their conclusions were submitted to the Governor-General in full Council, and a despatch from Lord Minto submitting these conclusions to the Secretary of State is expected to reach Mr. Morley by the end of the month.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In the House of Commons Thursday, February 14, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Whether he has information to the effect that the Government of China proposes to increase the existing taxes on Chinese-grown opium, in the same proportion as that by which it asks that the import duty on Indian opium may be increased; and whether the Foreign Office has any information whether the Chinese drug is steadily supplanting the imported article among the population of China.

Mr. Morley, who replied, said: The Chinese Government has increased the duty on native opium which until now has varied in the different provinces, to a uniform rate of 115 taels; this is higher than the duty on imported opium, and proposals for a corresponding enhancement of the duty on this latter article are under consideration by his Majesty's Government. As to the supplanting of imported opium by the home-grown drug I have no trustworthy information. According to the consular report on the foreign trade of China for 1904-1905, imports of foreign opium have decreased by nearly twenty two per cent. during the last thirty years. The same report states that the production of native opium has increased during the period. In the absence of accurate statistics, it is impossible to say to what extent native opium has supplanted the foreign product.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British Commercial Attache in China has reported that the decline in the import of Indian opium into China is due, not to a decrease in the use of the drug, but to the fact that the production of native opium increases year by year without restriction and that the taxation of indigenous opium yields a large revenue all of which now goes to the Imperial instead of to Provincial Governments.

Mr. Morley: The answer to my hon. friend's question is in the affirmative; but as, I have said a moment ago, I have reason to think that the inferences drawn in the report to which he refers cannot be verified by statistics, I am without accurate information as to the allocation of the proceeds of the taxation of native opium.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has information whereby the quantities of opium imported into and grown in China can be compared; whether, if the answer be in the affirmative, he will communicate such information to the House; and whether, if the reply is in the negative he will instruct consular officers in China to obtain such information, in order to ascertain the correctness of the unofficial reports to the effect that the China-grown opium is at the lowest estimate, five times that imported from India.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Consular officers in China will continue to obtain such information on the subject as is within their power, but, as stated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for Ripon on Nov. 29th last, more information than exists cannot be promised, [illegible]

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT KUALA LUMPORE.

Mr. Mosle asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that the British Resident at the Malay State of Selangor recommended the Council, at a meeting held at Kuala Lumpore on Nov. 26th, 1906, to agree that the Native Government should contribute out of public funds, dollar for dollar of the amount raised by subscription, up to an aggregate sum of $, 30 dollar for the erection of a Mahommedan mosque in that city;

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

A FORGOTTEN HERO.

In days when men played not for gain but for sport Mr. J. C. Clegg of Sheffield who is severing his connection with the Football Association, was a great figure in English athletics. He used to run the hundred in even time; he established the amateur 440 grass record; he made new figures for the 600; he did magnificent time in the half-mile. Six score prizes fell to him while he was reading law and helping England to beat her neighbours at football. When he ceased to play football he used to get his fun from the game by refereeing matches. This in course of time, he relinquished, and new men coming to the game never learned that he had been a giant in it. One day at a League match at Sheffield at which he was a spectator the appointed referee failed to appear. The captains of the rival sides appealed to Mr. Clegg to rule the game. He complied. Half the men on the field did not know him, and one of them as they left at half time muttered to a comrade. "Well, you're worst referee I ever did set eyes on; this mun be's first match he's sin!"

ON A POWDER MAGAZINE.

The cheerful spirit in which a burglar set to work to break open a safe with an explosive powerful enough to have wrecked half the countryside suggests that he must have Irish blood in his veins—or that of a British collier. The reputation of the Irishman in such affairs is well known. The attitude of the collier was well illustrated in an experiment which Lyell and Faraday once conducted over blasting by gunpowder in a colliery. The two scientists sat down with naked candles stuck in a lump of clay between their legs, while the taphole was being got ready. It occurred to Faraday to ask where the gunpowder was stored. "That b—y is you're a scientific!" he was informed. And he has left on record that of all the delicate and responsible operations he ever conducted, that of raising the candle steadily between his legs and preventing sparks from the pick reaching the gunpowder was the most anxious one.

RUSSIA'S JOHN BYNG.

The degradation and imprisonment of Admiral Nebogatoff constitute the culminating element in the irony which invests the position of the Czar. Having denounced war and the horrors and barbarities of it all, the Czar now breaks he heart at the man who failed to perpetrate those horrors, and failed because the material at his disposal was inadequate. At the trial of Nebogatoff it was said: The Tsushima defeat had less significance in the victory of the Japanese than in its revelation of corruption among many generations of the Russian people. Nebogatoff was sent in battle with a fleet composed of obsolete ships, obsolete guns, obsolete equipment and ruined men. He failed as he was about to fail Admiral John Byng failed two centuries ago when sent with an impossible fleet to relieve Minorca. Yielding to mob clamour, the Government had him brought home under arrest. He was tried and found guilty of neglect of duty—a charge of which all the world has since acquitted him. Sentence of death was passed with a recommendation to mercy. The King refused a pardon, and a brave man was officially murdered, as Voltaire said, to encourage the others.

THE LAND OF FAILURES.

Russia is an excellent place for the ambitious to avoid. Men rise and are cast down with bewildering rapidity. No man, unless he be of the Grand Ducal oligarchy, may consider himself safe. Kuropatkin who but the other day was a hero, is now a broken man. General Stoessel is eating his heart out in a semi-barbarous town in a Southern Caucasian province not so much because he lost Port Arthur, apparently, as because he had the temerity to curse Russia while one of his traducers. Count Witte, whom all the world regarded for a few short months as the man who was to save Russia, is now a little regarded as the humblest of Russia's myriad officials. Of the mighty and puissant vice-regents of the Far East of other days, no one ever hears. And hosts of lesser men, conspicuous for an hour, have gone under.

PRINCE OF PALTERERS.

Our war in South Africa broke many men, but neither that war nor Russia's with Japan produced any failure so gigantic as was discovered when Germany overwhelmed France. Marshal Bazaine had an experience similar to that of Stoessel and Nebogatoff, but he better deserved his degradation. He was a traitor to Maximilian in Mexico; he was a traitor to his Government when his country was "in extremis." The surrender of Port Arthur scarcely compares with the surrender of Metz. Bazaine's men were crying to be led against the enemy, but he led them out to lay down their arms; led them out of a fortress which had not fired a shot into which not a shot had fallen. He pleaded starvation when there were six full days' rations in hand; lack of ammunition when there was plenty for the 3,000 guns and the weapons of his 170,000 officers and men; lack of everything when there remained 40,000,000 francs for the greedy hands of the conqueror to seize. He was sentenced to death at a trial held at the Grand Trianon, which the King and Queen had just been visiting. The sentence was reduced to imprisonment from which he escaped as perhaps Nebogatoff may.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

As has been noted, the fatal moment in a criminal trial is that in which comes it has to decide whether to continue his own existence or not. Such a moment came more than once in the experience of Ballantine and the Queen had to be secured the acquittal of a woman of whose guilt he entertained not the most doubt. She was young and pretty, and was alleged to have divided her time to undue with arsenic, so that she might marry her lover. The solicitor instructing was anxious that the specialist called to prove the presence of arsenic in the dead man's stomach should be roughly handled: he must be severely cross-examined. Ballantine heard the evidence which spoke to the presence of the body of a small quantity of arsenic. The solicitor was frantic when next day for the cross-examination to begin. But, to his horror, Ballantine let the expert leave the box without asking him a single question.

WITHHELD FROM THE JURY.

The judge in his summing up, commented upon the smallness of the amount of arsenic found. It seemed rather to agree with Ballantine's deduction, the victim had accidentally swallowed a dose of rat poison carelessly left about. When the jury began to consider their verdict, the judge ordered in the expert who was now seated on the bench to him and spoke about the comparative absence of arsenic from the body. The specialist informed him that if he had been asked the question in the examination-in-chief or in cross-examination he would have stated that the small amount of arsenic found indicated under the circumstances described in evidence that a large quantity had been taken. The judge did not feel justified in calling back the jury to communicate this startling fact to them. If witness had acted rightly in not volunteering in evidence how he was asked to give. The woman was acquitted—hanks, as Ballantine maliciously remarked, to cross-examination.

HANGED EITHER WAY.

It is a difficult matter to defend a man like Thaw. His interference, in the best of circumstances would handicap counsel, but when it succeeds in dividing into two camps the men briefed in his behalf the danger is increased tenfold. Having engaged an expert to defend him a man had better leave it to the expert. That was what Thaw's counsel found when Erskine was conducting the case. Thaw's counsel was an acute and audacious man, and was quickly as his counsel saw points in the line of argument pursued by the prosecution which were capable of attack. But he did not see how they were best assailed, and his suggestions were annoying to the great lawyer, who at last refused to be worried any more by the prisoner. "You don't defend the prisoner, sir," he said, "I'll be hanged if I do." Erskine read the note and passed it back another, "You'll certainly be hanged if you do."

ART AND WAR.

Had the Burne-Jones tapestries which are now attracting all Birmingham to the Art Gallery been presented years ago, observers—Napoleon most of all—might have inferred some hidden motive from the gift. He, "pagan Corsican" as he was believed that the popular imagination may be impressed by art, and he put his theory to a curious and practical test. With his mind bent upon the invasion of England, he desired to inspire the French nation with ardour equalling his own. He did not [illegible] with colours flying and [illegible] ed. He brought out the [illegible] of the consorts of [illegible] her Indies, [illegible] the principal cities and [illegible] re the martial instinct of

THE MIGHTY.

[illegible]ord Goschen's remains have [illegible]e of those quiet little spots [illegible]as moved much in the rush [illegible]t's great affairs would choose [illegible]ing place. An American coming [illegible] of our dead statesmen would go at [illegible] He would be surprised to find [illegible]are there. Of the great figures [illegible]he would discover the tombs of [illegible]merstone, and Gladstone. For [illegible] Wellington and Melbourne he [illegible]ld. Thereafter the sojourner [illegible]ust be prepared to travel to [illegible]little towns in the country far [illegible]ming London's central roar. [illegible]s have said in their hearts

[illegible]all be my name, alone!
[illegible]our fall to my clay
[illegible]r fame my deeds repay,
[illegible]able graven on stones remot
[illegible] the throngs who pass throu
[illegible] hand.

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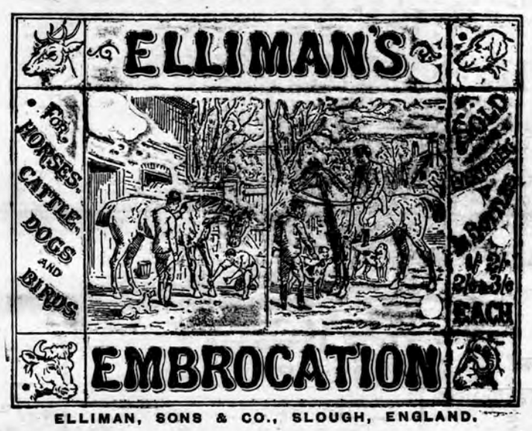

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